

密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher

HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking

MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interest

R. B. LIBBY, Financial Editor and Business Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

H. F. MACNAIR, Editor, Current History, Finance and Commerce

C. F. REMER, (America) PETER S. JOWE, (Hankow)

HIN WONG, (Canton) PEI-YU CHIEN (Tientsin)

CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking) JOHN A. COOK, (Chita, Siberia)

JOHN R. MUIR (Chengtu) H. P. SHASTRI

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WASHINGTON BUREAU

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent

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HOW SHOULD THE U. S. BOXER INDEMNITY BE USED?

A few weeks ago when the news first reached China that Congress had passed a resolution and President Coolidge had signed it, providing for the remission to China of further payments of the American share of the balance of the China Boxer Indemnity amounting to G \$6,137,552.90, one of the leading Chinese newspapers in Shanghai after expressing the appreciation of the Chinese people generally for the action of the American government, discussed at some length the possible uses to which the money might be devoted. At that time it was not known that Congress in passing the resolution had inserted in the preamble a suggestion that the money should be used for "Chinese educational and cultural" purposes, so this paper in considering possible uses for the money sated that it should not be paid over to the Chinese government because it might thereby find its way into the coffers of the military factions and tend to prolong and intensify the internal strife. Finally the editor closed his suggestion by stating that this was a matter for "the Chinese people to decide for themselves."

A careful perusal of the testimony in support of the proposal to return the balance of the American share of the Indemnity presented before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives on March 31 and April 1 and 2 of this year and also of the debate in Congress on the same subject on May 6 shows fairly clearly that the U. S. government had the following factors in mind when it was decided to remit this money to China "as an act of friendship" on the part of the American people. First, it was desired that the whole Chinese people might be benefitted by the return of the money rather than the people of any particular class or section. Second, it was desired that the money should be devoted to some constructive project rather than permit it to get into the hands of the militarists for use in continuing the destructive internal political disorder, and third the general sentiment was in favor of education because of the feeling that the return of the original portion of the Indemnity, G. \$11,961,121.76, in 1908 which has been used for educational purposes, has been considered beneficial not only to China but to Chinese-American relations.

BEFORE proceeding to a discussion of the possible uses to which this money might be devoted in China it is important to know the exact text of the Resolution which was passed by Congress and to this end we quote it in full:

"Whereas by authority of a joint resolution of Congress approved May 25, 1908, the President of the United States was authorized to remit

unto China the sum of G. \$11,961,121.76 of the Boxer indemnity fund accredited to the United States, which sum the President on December 28, 1908, duly remitted and which, *at the request of China, was specified to be used for educational purposes; and*

"Whereas it is deemed proper as a further act of friendship to remit the balance of said indemnity fund amounting to G. \$6,137,552.90 in order further to develop the educational and other cultural activities of China: Now therefore be it

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to remit to China as an act of friendship any or all further payments of the annual installments of the Chinese indemnity due under the bond received from China pursuant to the protocol of September 7, 1901, as modified by Executive order on the 28th day of December, 1908, pursuant to the authority of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 25, 1908, for indemnity against losses and expenses incurred by reason of the so-called Boxer disturbances in China during the year 1900, such remission to begin as from October 1, 1917,, and to be at such times and in such manner as the President shall deem just."

WITH the above legal limitations in mind and also keeping in mind the sentiment in Congress as expressed in the *hearings* and *debate* dealing with the subject it is timely to consider the matter of specific purposes to which the money might be devoted. In the issue of the *Review* for May 24 there appeared a fairly complete summary of the *hearings* or testimony referred to above and since this gave a considerable insight into the mental attitude or viewpoint of both Congress and the American people on this subject, a copy of this issue of the *Review* was sent to about 50 Chinese leaders in various fields of endeavor with a request for an expression of opinion on the subject of possible uses to which the money might be devoted. To date about 20 of the 50 persons addressed have replied and while some of the replies are brief and do not indicate any fixed ideas on the subject, several of those written to evidently gave the matter considerable serious thought, as is indicated in the replies which have been received. Two or three asked that their names be held confidential, principally for the reason that they had already communicated similar views to the Chinese government on the subject.

THE first response to the *Review's* inquiry came from General Wu Pei-fu of Loyang the principal power behind the Chihli Party. After stating that he had already cabled, "as a private citizen" to the American Congress expressing his gratitude for the remission of the Indemnity, General Wu in part said:

"I think that immediate steps should be taken by the Chinese and American governments to decide on the best methods of disbursement, such as will lead to a further strengthening of the already friendly relations between the two countries. There are many ways for the development of this country, but one of the most important to my mind, is to increase the communications facilities, with the education of the masses to come next. If the Indemnity funds were to be used for the construction of more railways in China (say, to complete the Szechuen-Hankow and

the Canton-Hankow lines) the receipts from these railways could then be applied for educational purposes. This would mean a disbursement which would serve two purposes to the immense benefit of the country. It should be clear that railways so constructed would serve (1) as an everlasting monument of Sino-American relations, (2) as a means to the consolidation of China's economic and industrial conditions increasing American commerce with China, (3) these railways would provide an almost unlimited fund for educational purposes which would be far better than drawing on the funds direct for educational uses, and (4) the construction of these railways would afford employment of very great value to the labor classes in China."

THE next reply to be received came from a civil official in one of the most important provincial capitals who asked that his name be withheld. The letter is too long for complete reproduction here but we will try to give a faithful summary. After discussing quite thoroughly and criticising the use of the first installment of the Indemnity in 1908 in the support of Tsing Hua College in Peking and of Chinese students in the United States he said:

"I feel keenly that it would be best to spend the money in assisting the Chinese to appreciate their own civilization and culture. A return to the fundamental principles of Chinese education and culture would do more to modernize China in the way she should be modernized than any other step she could take today. From the purely materialistic side China has much to learn from the West, but from the moral and human side of life I am convinced that China possesses within her own civilization and culture as much if not more than the so-called civilization and culture of the modern West.

"I feel that the money derived from America's generosity could be best spent in building up technical schools in China itself. A small fund could be held to send some students each year to take special technical instruction in American universities and industrial plants. The major portion of the fund to be expended in assisting the Chinese to establish purely technical schools in China. We are sadly in need of such schools and there is no nation which could help us more than America in this one respect.

"We do not want America or any other country to introduce their education and culture in China, that is, speaking from the purely cultural side. We want Chinese to be Chinese. We want each young Chinese to be brought up as a Chinese in Chinese thought and culture. We do not want either foreign Chinese or half-foreign Chinese. We want Chinese to be as wholly Chinese as you want each American to be wholly American. I believe that Americans would resent the Chinese attempting to spread Chinese ideas in America through the establishment of schools to add to the education and culture of Americans. (Note: This is not exactly true as a number of leading American universities in recent years have employed Chinese professors to teach Chinese history and culture to American students). I am convinced that China needs to return to her fundamental principles of culture, and I resent any attempt upon the part of foreigners and Chinese to get away from these particulars.

"We pray for assistance from America but we do not want interference from America. To establish technical schools would be the very greatest assistance, but to establish so-called cultural schools in China would tend to teach Western civilization and culture to young Chinese who have not as yet

been grounded in their own civilization and culture would be interfering with China."

IN view of the fact that the correspondent quoted above referred in considerable detail to the work of Tsing Hua College the preparatory school at Peking which was established with the first remission of the American share of the Indemnity in 1908 for the purpose of training students for admission to American colleges and universities, and based his criticism upon the fact that, "Tsing Hua prepares young Chinese to go abroad, but it does not prepare young Chinese to be better Chinese," it is interesting to have the viewpoint of the administration of that School on the subject. To this end we are fortunate in having at hand a statement by President Y. S. Tsao of Tsing Hua College which reads in full as follows.

"As an act of friendship, President Coolidge has been authorized by the American Congress to remit to China further payments of the Chinese indemnity and the hearings have now been published. In summing up these hearings, the Congress expresses the sincere wish of all concerned that the money should be properly used for cultural and educational purposes in developing leaders for the reconstruction of China. The wish is earnest, the object noble, but the task is stupendous. Actually how much this portion of the remittance will be able to accomplish is as yet beyond prediction.

"It is also recorded that the question was asked whether Tsing Hua graduates had been able to accomplish much in improving conditions in China, which question perhaps led to the news circulated that the College will receive the entire funds to be remitted. Tsing Hua does not wish to be grasping and monopolistic, but since other nations with much larger portions of the indemnity, have also agreed to remit the money for similar purposes, a plan has been prepared by the College whereby the whole fund if made available, may accomplish the greatest good for China both educationally and culturally. The scheme outlined in a brochure entitled "The Role of Modern Education in the Cultural Life of China, (and the Way to Make Tsing Hua College Play a Significant Part)" is too lengthy for reproduction here. Suffice it to say, it contemplates the development of a kind of modern advanced education aimed to train leaders; it explains what actually China's vital problems are, and it provides for the establishment of a permanent endowment fund in 1946 equivalent to the total of all the indemnity remitted. The financial aspects of the case are presented in the form of statistics embodying a long-term budget system to safe-guard the future.

"The old policy of Tsing Hua College may have had its short-comings, but as to its actual results, it might be mentioned that already about 1,400 students have been trained or are under process of training. At present 400 students are in the College, 400 are in America and about 600 have already returned. According to the statistics prepared by our Alumni Secretary, of the 600 students returned: 250 are in educational work furnishing no less than 10 presidents, 28 deans and department heads, 212 teachers and administrative officers; 70 engineers with 18 chief engineers; 45 business men with 10 managers; 36 bankers with 7 managers; 30 railway officials with a few directors; 50 government officials; and about 120 professional men and social workers. Tsing Hua and America need not be ashamed of the results, because by actual comparison, few colleges can show such a record in so short a time. The real difficulty is that our young men have often been placed into positions of too much importance and trust that they find themselves incapable of fully living up to the expectations of their fellow countrymen.

"By virtue of the experiences learnt in the preparation of students in China, their supervision in America and their reception in China upon their return, the general approbation given to the new policy outlined, the relative freedom of its administration from political complications, and above all the conservative and economic administration of the first instalment of the indemnity, Tsing Hua College deems it her supreme duty to undertake the task in the spirit of service and with a sense of responsibility. In the near future, the College intends to publish the scheme which has been prepared after consulting many educators. Whether the execution of this undertaking will be entrusted to Tsing Hua College or to any other body is left to the judgment

of the authorities concerned, but of one thing we are sure, that is, what decision is made for the disposition of the indemnity funds remitted will have far-reaching consequences to the Chinese as a people and to the world at large."

THE above explains quite fully the case of Tsing Hua College and the possibility of using the final balance of the American share of the Indemnity either in full or in part in enabling that school to carry out its future plans of development. Now we turn to the claims of other Chinese Universities and first we have the views of Dr. P. W. Kuo, president of the National Southeastern University at Nanking, who writes as follows:

"As a result of careful consideration, we suggest that the following should be made the guiding principles in the disposal of the balance of the indemnity fund recently returned by the United States Government:

"(1) That the sum (\$6,000,000 gold) is not large enough to start any new undertaking whose scope will be of wide influence and general benefit nor is it sufficient to be profitably shared by many existing interests;

"(2) That the sum will be best used to subsidize certain Chinese educational institutions of higher learning which are of most vital importance to the nation and have already shown evidences of independent and recognised contributions to the educational and cultural fields; and

"(3) That a Chino-American committee should be appointed to administer the fund in accordance with the above principles."

In addition to the above we also have before us (but not sent in response to the *Review's* inquiry) a statement from Chancellor Tsai Yuan-pei of the National University at Peking suggesting the use of the Boxer Indemnity money in subsidizing well-known universities and technical colleges in China for the purpose of starting or extending special faculties or departments of science and technology such as biology, textiles, engineering, chemistry, medicine, agriculture and forestry and so on.

MR. D. Y. Lin, head of the Bureau of Forestry at Tsingtao also recommends the use of the Indemnity in the establishment of a high technical and professional university, but instead of connecting it with any school now in existence, he would found an entirely new institution modeled somewhat upon the present method of management of Tsing Hua College but located in Tsingtao, Shantung province. Mr. Lin's views in part follow:

"What I have in mind is that there should be a University of high technical and professional training similar to the Tsing Hua College in management, started here in China. Such a university should be modelled somewhat after the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of Boston or other technical colleges of recognized standing in America. It should emphasize the different branches of engineering, mining, agriculture and forestry, and arrange to give to students a thorough training along such technical lines. In view of the vast resources in China awaiting development, the importance of such training is evident. The fact that every year there are hundreds of students going from the different provinces to Europe and America for higher technical training is a proof that there is a great need here for a University which I have in mind.

"The Tsing Hua College in Peking as we all know has done splendid work during the last 14 years or so by preparing and sending students to America, and such work has certainly filled a special need, and should be continued. But if an institution of high technical training is started here in China, it will mean that these Tsing Hua students or at least those who wish to specialize in technical studies could be taken care of, and that they would not have to travel several thousand miles for their education.

"It is evident then that there is a need in China today for a university of this kind and it would do well if the remitted balance of six million dollars gold could be used to start and maintain such a university. Needless to add, such an educational scheme would meet with the approval of the interested Chinese and Americans, and the influence which a university of this nature would exert would no doubt be tremendous.

"The question now arises: Where should such a University be located? Without attempting to compare the advantages and disadvantages of the different possible places, I should like to mention that Tsingtao would be an ideal place for a university scheme of this kind for the following reasons:—

"(1) Because Tsingtao is a city of international significance.

"(2) Because Tsingtao is a modern city easily accessible and is bound to become the port for North China.

"(3) Because Tsingtao has all the necessary technical facilities such as harbor and municipal works, railway workshops, factories, agricultural and forestry experimental stations, etc., and such facilities could be used for practical work for students.

"(4) Because the present Tsingtao government has already set aside a group of splendid buildings for a university scheme, and would welcome any plan whereby the returned Boxer Indemnity might be used to carry out the scheme and to make it a success. The buildings set aside are ideally located in the residential section of Tsingtao, and according to estimate would easily accommodate a thousand and five hundred to two thousand students. The present value of these buildings is put at a million dollars not including land, and the importance of having such ready-made buildings for use becomes evident when we come to think of the enormous initial expenditure of money for building purposes when setting up the Tsing Hua College.

"It might be added in connection with Tsingtao as a place for such a university scheme that it has been restored to China as a result of the Washington Conference. The starting of such a university then would be equivalent to the building of a monument in restored Tsingtao commemorating the happy achievement of the Washington Conference."

DR. Wang Cheng-ting who is well-known both in the industrial and political life of China in a letter to the *Review* expresses the viewpoint that a development of the means of communication in China should receive serious consideration from the standpoint of possible uses for the Boxer funds. His letter follows:

"In returning the balance of the Boxer Indemnity to China, the United States government was undoubtedly inspired by a sense of justice and a desire to render to the Chinese people some up-lifting assistance of lasting value. There is surely no better way of accomplishing such an aim than education. The Tsing-Hua college has certainly fulfilled to a gratifying degree, the purpose of its founder.

"Following the lead of America, other nations came to realise the justice and advisability of re-funding the indemnity. Great Britain, Japan and France have declared, one after the other, their intention of extending similar help to the cause of Chinese education. In the recently signed agreement with Russia, it is also definitely stipulated that the un-paid portion of the Russian share of the indemnity is to be devoted to educational purposes. Then, the United States government comes forward again with another \$6,000,000 Gold to be used for similar works. The Chinese people can not help feeling grateful for the assurance of future development along educational lines, but at the same-time, the thinking element begins to doubt the wisdom of an unbalanced development. It is not, however, that too much has been given to education, but rather that too little attention has been paid to other fundamental things upon which the welfare of a nation depends.

"Take, for an example, the development of the means of communication. Any casual observer will feel the great need in this country of facilities for communication. The existing railway system is entirely inadequate for its vast domain. But to feed the railways and to open up interior resources, China needs good motor roads above everything else. As a matter of fact, education and communication are inter-dependent upon each other. To bring culture home to the great mass of population,

we must have good roads and plenty of them. Looking at things from this viewpoint, it is to be hoped that the term 'educational and cultural purposes' designated by the American government, may be interpreted in a broad sense and made to cover road-building for the promotion of universal education. The importance of good roads is just beginning to dawn upon the Chinese public mind. Work of this nature is sure to find welcome and co-operation everywhere, and it should not be difficult to make local provisions for the maintenance of the roads once they are built. The marvellous development of road systems in America ought to be a good object lesson. The movement has just been initiated in China. Any encouragement at this stage will certainly bear lasting fruit."

IN addition to the foregoing viewpoints from men more or less in the public eye the *Review* is also in receipt of a number of other letters bearing on the subject, from industrial leaders, business men and bankers. One industrial leader suggests the flotation of a large loan in America for the purpose of rejuvenating and reorganizing the cotton manufacturing and growing industry in China, the Boxer Indemnity remission of G. \$6,137,552.90 to be held in the United States as a guarantee for the payment of the bonds. Mr. Singloh Hsu of the National Commercial Bank of Shanghai suggests that two things should be included in the use of the money—the construction of modern libraries and research laboratories—both of which are essential for the advancement of learning and the lack of which is so largely responsible for China's slow progress in modern science. According to Mr. Hsu the demands now coming from various provinces for a proportional distribution of the money among the provinces should be ignored and the money used for a few outstanding works. Dr. W. S. New, secretary of the National Medical Association of China recommends that the money be used in the development of a larger number of primary schools, where a greater number could be trained and taught the responsibilities of good citizenship. "The boys of today," says Dr. New "will be the citizens of tomorrow and when our people at large know the responsibilities of good citizenship, order and progress in our government will naturally follow." Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, one of the first Chinese students to go to America and who has been active in official life in China for many years urges that part of the money be diverted to the cancellation of debts incurred by students sent from the provinces to the United States. It seems that many of the provinces inspired by the example of Tsing Hua College have sent a considerable number of students to America for higher educations, but after sending them, are lax in continuing the support. This places a burden upon the Chinese Commissioner of Education in Washington and upon the Chinese Minister to the United States and for this reason some of the money should be diverted to cleaning up this situation. Immature provincial students in America should be returned to China, in Admiral Tsai's opinion. Mr. Chang Kia-ngau, vice-governor of the Bank of China, supports the idea of using the money for educational and cultural purposes. "I believe that in no other way can American help to China be more effectively expressed," states Mr. Chang. Peter S. Jowe, editor of the *Independent Herald* of Hankow suggests that President Coolidge should send to China three competent men of undoubted integrity who would make a thorough study of China and its needs, calling on individuals, chambers of commerce, schools and societies for information. A full year should be spent in this investigation and then this commission should report to President

Coolidge with specific recommendations. Then China should be asked to appoint a similar commission which acting jointly with the American commission would supervise the expenditure of the money. Several of the other correspondents also recommended the appointment of a joint Chinese-American Commission to supervise the expenditure of the money after specific projects have been decided upon.

SCIENCE BODIES WANT FUND FOR RESEARCH

SINCE the foregoing article was written, the *Review* has received from Dr. Hu Shih of Peking the following copy of a memorandum on the subject of the use of the balance of the American share of the Boxer Indemnity, which was sent on June 11 to the American Minister in Peking and to the Ministries of Education and Foreign Affairs of the Peking government. The memorandum was signed by Messrs. Shen Chien-shih of the Archaeological Society of China; Kao Lon of the Astronomical Society of China; Li Yu-ying of the Biological Society of the Far East; Chen Yuan of the Geographical Society of China; Wong Wen-hao of the Geological Society of China; Chiang Ping-yan of the Meteorological Society of China and Hu Shih of the Science Society of China.

"We, the undersigned representing seven institutions of scientific study and research, beg to transmit for your perusal and consideration the following resolution which was discussed and finally adopted at our joint meetings held on the 9th and 10th of June, 1924:—

"Whereas the Congress of the United States of America has decided, as an act of friendship, to remit to China the remaining portion of the Chinese indemnity with the recommendation that the money may be used for educational and other cultural purposes; and

"Whereas, in our grateful appreciation of the friendly feeling and generous action of the American people, we, after careful study and deliberation, are convinced that, in order that the funds thus generously returned may truly and actually influence and benefit the development of Chinese education and culture, certain basic considerations seem to command serious attention at a time when plans for the control and disposition of the funds are being formulated: therefore,

"Be it resolved by the seven Chinese Institutions of scientific study and research assembled in joint meeting of their representatives, that the following recommendations be presented to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Education and to the American Legation:—

(1) We consider that, of all the educational and cultural undertakings in China, that which is most urgently needed and which is in the greatest need of assistance and support is research work in the specific sciences upon which depends the advancement of civilization. Thorough training for scientific work and original contribution to science are possible only when there are well equipped institutions where college graduates may carry on advanced work of scientific research in specific fields. We therefore urge that a no small percentage of the returned indemnity be devoted to the development of the work of scientific researches.

(2) We recommend that the indemnity funds returned be made into a permanent Foundation or Endowment; and that the control and management of the Foundation and the specific disposition of its interest be entrusted to a Commission to be appointed for that purpose. Specific appropriations should be made only after careful study and expert investigation; and that is impossible before the formation of a responsible commission.

(3) While we fully recognize the importance of having on the Commission men of experience and prestige, we wish to point out that, as in our opinion the duty of the Commission should consist not merely in managing the funds but also in the judging and ordering of specific grants, it is therefore imperative that a number of the Chinese members of the Commission should be educators and scholars who are familiar with the educational and scholarly works of the country and who have already made recognized contributions in their particular fields of research."

RETIREMENT OF AMERICAN AMBASSADOR WOODS

IN view of the fulsomeness of the entertainment and farewell functions and messages of friendship and esteem which were heaped upon U. S. Ambassador Cyrus Woods by the Japanese organizations and the Japanese press prior to his departure for America recently we can't help but agree with the *Japan Chronicle* that "it is time for Mr. Cyrus Woods to pray to be saved from his friends of the Japanese Press." Americans residing in China are supposed to be under a handicap in their ability to view impartially Japanese affairs affecting America, or China either for that matter, so with this disqualification we will try to consider the case of Mr. Woods. Mr. Woods was appointed American Ambassador to Japan following the retirement of Ambassador Warren. During the earthquake disaster Mr. Woods made a fine record not only for himself but for his country due to the enthusiasm with which he engaged in relief work in spite of serious personal and domestic troubles, one member of his family having been seriously injured. After the earthquake he returned to Washington, presumably to report to his government regarding the situation in Japan. While he was in Washington the newspapers published the accounts of the Japanese atrocities toward Koreans and Chinese during the earthquake excitement. After reading these reports Mr. Woods gave out an interview to the press condoning these reports and questioning their accuracy.

UPON his return to Japan, the question of the Immigration Law came up in Congress and naturally Mr. Woods feared that the passage of the legislation including the Japanese exclusion clause might interfere with the friendly relations of Japan and the United States. This was all right and no one could blame him for this feeling, but he made the mistake of delivering a public speech in Tokyo in which he condemned Congress for its attitude. A few days after a report of this address had been cabled home Mr. Woods announced his retirement as American Ambassador to Japan, giving the reason as anxiety regarding the health of his mother-in-law who had been injured in the earthquake. Whether Mr. Woods resigned or whether he was recalled we do not know, but his return to his homeland has given occasion for the *Japan Chronicle* to comment upon an editorial reprinted in Japan from the *New York World* to the effect that there are two kinds of ambassadors, those who convey the desires of their home government to the countries to which they are accredited and those who convey to their home governments the dispositions of the countries to which they are accredited. Continuing on this subject, the *Chronicle* says.

"Ambassadors are sufficiently human to defy so arbitrary a catalogue. Other divisions might be suggested—those who look after the interests of their countrymen and those who let them down; those who seek the approval of their own chiefs and those who seek that of the government to which they are accredited; those who are modest and those who are blatant; in fact contrasting qualities might be set up to infinity. Human beings are generally a good deal mixed in their qualities. Mr. Woods is certainly human enough to enjoy being the spokesman for a generous and beneficent neighbor much more than being the channel for the presentation of decisions that do an injustice to a group of domiciled Japanese and give cause for Japanese self-esteem to feel hurt."

Aerial Circumnavigation of the Earth Has Been Completed

IN connection with our recent editorial on Magellans of the Air there are a few considerations which have been drawn to our attention which serve further to illustrate the happiness of that title for comments on the subject of the international fliers. At the time of our previous writing it had not occurred to us—and we have not noted the calling of attention to this fact elsewhere—that the arrival of the American fliers at Tokio actually completed aerial circumnavigation of the globe. This event took place on May 22. Almost exactly four years before, an Italian machine also reached Tokio, but from the west, having flown from Rome much along the same course recently traversed by the French flier D'Oisy.

Very early in 1920, a squadron of Italian planes started from Rome. It was a leisurely flight with many stops for repairs and entertainment and celebrations. Along the course which included Karaki, Calcutta, Bangkok, and Hanoi, all but two of the planes fell out of the race for one reason and another. At Canton, one of the two remaining machines was disabled, but the other came successfully on to Shanghai. The other flier embarked from Canton by boat and came to Shanghai, where a new machine was secured; and the two planes again started north through Peking to Mukden and thence across Korea to Japan, both of them reaching Tokio. The Italians point to this flight with great pride for it was made four years ago, and one of the machines accomplished the entire journey, a record which D'Oisy failed to equal due to his unfortunate accident in Shanghai. The flier completing the entire journey was Ferrarin, and the flier who made the whole flight except for the jump between Canton and Shanghai was Masiero.

In 1500 the ancestor of modern air travel, Baptiste Dante, made glider flights near Lake Trasimene in Italy, and in the same period Leonardo do Vinci sketched a parachute, an ornithopter and a helicopter. Early in the 19th century came the invention and testing of heavier-than-air machines—the days of Pilcher, Langley, the Wright brothers, and Santos-Dumont. This latter period now seems to belong almost to the realm of ancient history. After it, the years 1919 and 1924 must forever stand forth as years of epoch making achievement in the scientific art of aeronautics. It will be remembered that on May 8, 1919, the United States seaplanes N-C 1, N-C 3, and N-C 4 left Rockaway, New York, on their attempted transoceanic flight. The two former reached the Azores, but the N-C 1 sank near Flores, and the N-C 3 was too badly damaged to proceed beyond Ponta Delgada. The N-C 4, however, under commanding officer Commander John H. Towers, and Pilots, Commander H. C. Richardson and Lieut. David H. McCullough, reached Lisbon, Portugal, on May 27, and Plymouth—the ultimate goal—on May 31, having covered 3,925 nautical miles in 57 hours, 16 minutes, at an average speed of 68.4 nautical miles per hour.

Two weeks later Captain John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown (of American parentage) in a Vickers-Vimy biplane, Rolls-Royce engine, made the first non-stop transoceanic flight—a distance of 1,960 miles (world's record) in 18 hours and 12 minutes: June 14-15, 1919. Thus the honors for crossing the Atlantic appear to be almost equally divided between the Americans and the English, with the balance a little in favor of the former. For their splendid work Alcock and Brown were both knighted; on December 18—six months and three days after the completion of his great flight Sir John Alcock was killed at the age of 27 years, at Cote d'Evvard, north of Rouen, France, when his plane crashed to the ground. The work of the American Brown on the non-stop transoceanic trip reminds one that Magellan on his second and more famous trip, which completed his *own* trip, *personally*, around the world despite his death in the Philippines, was sailing under the flag of Spain and not that of his native land, Portugal. In other words, the earth was first circumnavigated by men sailing under the flags of the rivals Spain and Portugal even as it has four hundred years later been first aerially circumnavigated by men representing at least three competing countries in the field of flying honors. In the latter part of the same year which witnessed the strides just mentioned, Lieut. A. Pearson crossed the United States in 48 hours, 57 minutes, and 16 seconds net flying time while Lieut. B. W. Maynard finished the journey first in elapsed time—5,400 miles in 9 days, 4 hours, 26 minutes and 5 seconds.

In the spring of 1922, Major W. T. Blake, a British aviator accompanied by Captain Norman MacMillan and Captain Malins, left Croyden, England, in a three seater D H-9 airplane and, by rapid flights, reached Calcutta. There Captain Blake was detained by illness, and Captains

MacMillan and Malins went on in a twin float seaplane which unfortunately was wrecked over the Bay of Bengal not far from Chittagong. This journey covered more than 7,000 miles.

The reasons for our previous assertions thus become clear: the Atlantic Ocean, continental United States, Europe, and Asia had all been crossed before the American bird-men started on their epoch making flights. To the Italians goes the credit for flying first from Europe to Japan; to the Americans goes the credit for first actually flying across the Atlantic, the Pacific and their own broad land; and May 22, 1924, was the day on which the last lap was taken in the international aerial circumnavigation of the globe. It is the earnest wish as well as the firm expectation of all Americans that their countrymen may successfully finish their self-imposed task of completing in a single tour the belting of the earth by air navigation. But whether they succeed or not there is no little satisfaction to be derived from the contemplation of the historic events set forth above.

Song of the Aeroplane

To the cloud-land I come! Of the air I am King,
As I harness the winds in my train;
I have stolen the wings of the Eagle, and sing
The Song of the Aeroplane
Long years have I lain in the bosom of Earth,
Awaiting the touch to be free.
Till the genius of man should inspire my birth,
To be Lord of the Land and the Sea!
And fitting it was that the Flag of the Free,
Should float o'er my prow, and proclaim
That America's triumph and glory should be
The Song of the Aeroplane.

(J. G. Lincoln)

The Protest of the Canton Merchant Classes

BY HIN WONG

ABOUT a year ago the writer told in the course of some articles in the *Review* of the organization of the Merchants' Volunteer Corps in Canton and other cities of Kwangtung Province. This movement of the Chinese merchants to provide a means for protecting themselves against the irresponsible militarism which has developed in this as well as other sections of China is of great significance to the future safety and unity of the Chinese Republic.

Recently the various Volunteer Corps of Kwangtung Province were welded into a single compact organization of which Mr. Chan Lim Pak the well known merchant is the head or Commander-in-Chief. In view of the significance of this movement to China generally I am giving herewith his address of acceptance of his new position in full.

"Fellow Citizens and Comrades: We are responsible citizens of one of the largest, most resourceful and enterprising provinces in South China. Our province is occupying a unique and peculiar position on this side of the Pacific, and in our North, East, and West Rivers we have a natural channel of communication not so favored in other parts of the world. Notwithstanding our favorable position, the principal port of Kwangtung Province—the City of Canton—only enjoyed an export trade last year of little more than \$100,000,000. Our lack of prosperity has been due undoubtedly to the internecine struggle in our midst and the subsequent growth of the outlaw movement.

"We are now aware of the reign of terror in our cities and the prevalence of brigandage and piracy in our districts. We are tired of the frequent interruption of inland traffic, the drop of our trade, the inability of our raw materials to reach their proper market, the loss to our investments, the still rising high cost of living to the common mass, and the lack of employment to the people.

"These sad conditions cannot go on, and we do not intend to permit them to continue much longer. We do not intend to allow the port of Canton or any other city within our province to degenerate or to let our citizens here or anywhere starve themselves and their families. We therefore, organize for the

(Continued on page 100)

Three Eastern Provinces —Manchuria

BY MAJOR MORGAN PALMER

Pictures supplied through the courtesy of Mr. E Carlton Baker, former American Consul at Mukden and now adviser to General Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor of the Three Eastern Provinces.

"MANCHURIA" is the name used by foreigners for what the Chinese call the "Three Eastern Provinces" outside the Great Wall to the east of the "Eighteen Provinces" of China proper. It formerly held a position somewhat similar to Mongolia, Turkestan and other dependencies, and only within the last score or so of years was it divided into the three Provinces, Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungchiang, which were given the same status as the eighteen inside the wall. It is said that the climate, nature of the country and to some extent the characteristics of the people change at that ancient boundary,—certainly one gets something of that impression as he goes through Shan-Hai-Kwan the pass where the wall connects the mountains and the sea. Manchuria has an area of some 350,000 square miles, much larger than France and Italy combined, though its population of some 15,000,000 is less than one fourth of theirs. The Capitals of these Provinces deserve a few words. Mukden, said to be the Manchurians' name for the capital of Fengtien, may be described as a miniature Peking, with a small Imperial Palace in the city, and Imperial Mausolea to the east and north of the city, tombs of the immediate ancestors of the first Manchu Emperors. The Manchus, largely hunters and horsemen from the plains and forests of Manchuria, adopted almost entirely the culture and architecture of the Ming Empire which they conquered in 1644. The Manchu palaces and tombs, both at Mukden and on a vastly grander scale at Peking (or near it to the east and west) imitate the palaces and tombs of their Ming predecessors. The "Thirteen Tombs", as the Chinese call the Ming Tombs at Nank'ou, with their beautiful surroundings, mountains, and Great Wall to protect them from the north, the river and fruitful valleys lying before them to the south, must have impressed the hardy warriors from Manchuria as much as they they impress the traveller to-day.

Mukden has hills and a river nearby, a moderate temperature with the occasional dust-storms which are the only objectionable feature of the North China climate. For real

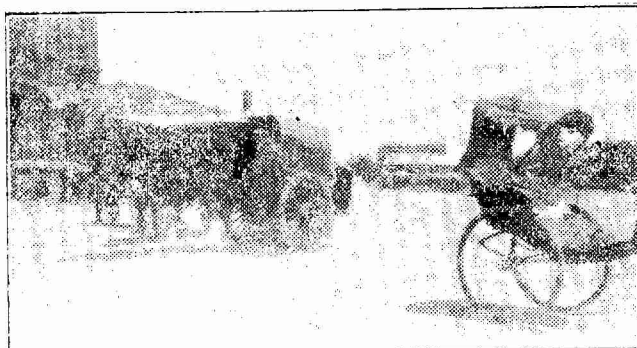


Few small shops, with children in their summer clothing in the foreground

beauty, however, one must go farther north to Kirin, the capital of the Province of that name. It is connected by rail now with Chang-Chun, the junction of the South Manchuria and Chinese Eastern Railways; Japanese and Russian respectively, and is built on the banks of the Sungari River, with partially wooded mountains protecting it on all sides. A little way up the Sungari, which is here a clear mountain river, though of great size, lies the "Small White Mountain," named in honor of the "Long White Mountain" far to the south, the mythological home of the Manchu tribes. At the foot of this small mountain is still kept a herd of the large spotted deer some of which were formerly sent each year to Peking as tribute to the Emperor. I have seen another large herd of these spotted deer in the old Imperial Hunting Park at Jehol, where the Emperor Chien Lung received Lord Macartney a century and a quarter ago, and where his Imperial successor fled when the foreign forces occupied Peking sixty years later, but know of no others: a few poor specimens

are now in the Parks at Peking. The Dragon Pool, said to be bottomless, is another interesting and beautiful spot in the hills near Kirin, and the mountainous scenery, beautiful river, freedom from dust, and cool nights make it an attractive spot in the summer. In the winter the temperature often drops to 20 or 30 below zero, Fahrenheit, as it was last winter when General Dieterichs and his Army of Russian refugees arrived from their thousand li march overland: it is less attractive at that season.

The Capital of Heilungchiang, the northern Province, (which means the Black Dragon River, the vast stream called by the Russians Amur) is a place of much less interest.



The east side of the Yamato Hotel with carts and rickshaws waiting for incoming passengers

It is called by the Mongol name, Tsitsihar and lies a third of the way between Harbin and the Siberian frontier to the west, in the midst of a sandy plain, but near the Nonni River. Here as elsewhere in Manchuria, the saying holds, "Heaven is high, and the Emperor remote", and it is said that a mistake in the location of this city was explained in a lengthy report to the Throne as due to a tremendous sandstorm, which carried the town bodily across the River. Certainly dust storms are frequent and severe, and the town might be better on the other bank of the Nonni.

The present boundaries of Manchuria are the Great Wall for a distance north of Shanghaikwan, and then a rather vague line across Inner Mongolia until the Siberian Frontier is reached. The great river Amur is for several hundred miles the northern boundary to the Ussuri River, its northern bank and the sea coast having been definitely ceded to Russia some sixty odd years ago. Another of the great water courses, which are so important in Manchuria, the Yalu, forms much of the boundary between it and Korea, while the southern boundary is the sea.

Various races and nationalities meet in Manchuria, which gives it an interest ethnologically as well as politically. In the northwest are the Mongols and their near cousins the Buriats, as the Siberian Mongols are called. In the northeast, along the Sungari and Amur Rivers are still a few of the small Tartar tribes, the most famous being the Fishskin Tartars, who make garments from the skins of the large under river-fish.

Chinese armies of the Emperor Kang Hsi came into conflict with the Russian outposts near the head-waters of the Amur in the seventeenth century, and it was after the Chinese victory which resulted in the Treaty of Nerchinsk (1689), that a band of Russian captives was brought to Peking. They were well treated, given land in the northeast corner of the Manchu city, allowed to intermarry and later to bring their chaplains from Russia: thus was founded the Russian Mission which exists to this day on the same site, though the descendants of the original prisoners of war are now indistinguishable from their neighbors.

The Korean influence has at times been strong in Manchuria: I have seen in various palaces ruined walls which were still called Korean cities, and ancient gateways and other monuments to which that name is applied. Since Korea ceased to be a nominal tributary of China, considerable bodies of Korean farmers have settled in various parts of Manchuria, and have proved successful cultivators of the soil. The Japanese farmers, on the other hand, have not shown themselves able to compete with the Chinese or Koreans, in the cold Manchurian climate. They congregate along the Railways, as do the Russians in the north, where both have enjoyed special privileges.

Just at present, the original lease of the Liaotung Peninsula (east) of the Liao River, on which Newchwang is located, becomes redeemable and the position of Japanese in these Provinces becomes more prominent than ever. After defeating China, the Japanese were forced by action of the



Another view of the small river with the Scotch Mission Hospital in the background and a floating teahouse in the foreground

European Powers to give up the rights they had gained in this peninsula in 1895. But ten years later they drove the Russians from this same territory, taking over the Russian lease of Port Arthur. Dalny and the Railway as far north as Changchun. Russian Railways were built with very broad gauge, it is said in order to protect Russia from invasion in Europe. The Japanese, as fast as they forced the Russians back from Dalny, moved in one rail and sawed six inches off the end of the sleeper, thus reducing the tracks to standard gauge and making it impossible for Russian cars or locomotives to use them. There have more recently been efforts made to standardise the gauge north of Changchun, at least as far as Harbin, but they have not been successful.

But what of the Manchus themselves, for whom this vast territory is named, and who for generations kept it nearly free from Chinese immigrants as their ancestral home. A recent newspaper prints a rumor, probably quite without foundation, that the Young Emperor is planning to follow the ancient custom and conduct his bride to the tombs of his ancestors in Manchuria! The Manchus have been almost completely merged in the Chinese population which is growing from year to year, even in the remote north. Many of the Manchus and the "Chinese Bannermen" who enrolled in their service at the time of the conquest in 1644, are still great landlords, but the great majority of the population are Chinese from the adjoining Province of Chihli or from Shantung whose promontories are almost in sight across the Channel from Port Arthur, and whose hardy and industrious sons have shown their adaptability and industry with great success.

The Chinese are accustomed to the family, rather than the individual, as a unit, and are very unwilling to leave permanently their family homes. The Government does little to encourage colonisation in these vast, unsettled frontier provinces, although that would greatly relieve the congestion of population in the older Provinces. Only the poorest will leave home, and they have not sufficient means to carry themselves through to their first harvest. For this reason, many young men avail themselves of the reduced

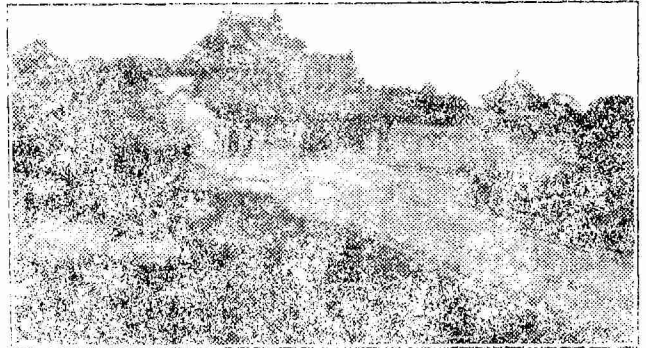


Small river which runs through the east suburb of Moukden. A Chinese with wheelbarrow is just in the foreground. He peddles river water from door to door

railways fares in the spring and go from Chihli and Shantung to various parts of Manchuria, where they earn comparatively large wages on the farms: then, rather than remain through the long cold winter in the north, they find it cheaper to return to their homes, and to Manchuria again the following spring. Many families do go, however, or the men remain

and send for their families after they become established in their new surroundings.

These immigrants are moving farther and farther west, and displacing the nomad Mongol tribes from their hereditary grazing grounds. The Mongols are a simple kindly folk, though good horsemen and cruel warriors on occasion, and the problem of their treatment much resembles that of the native Indians in America. Many of their Princes claim descent from the famous Chengis and Kublai Khan and boast of the prowess of their Yuan Dynasty when most of Asia and much of Eastern Europe was at their feet. I was much pleased on a recent visit to Hailar, the seat of one of the important Mongol Princes or Chiefs, to be told by him with considerable pride, that three youths of his clan were now studying abroad, two in Japan and one in America. On my



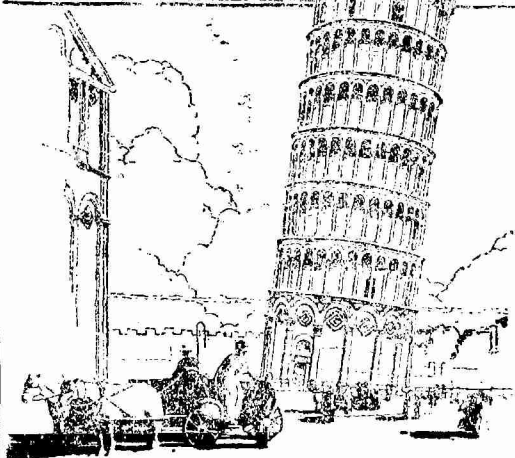
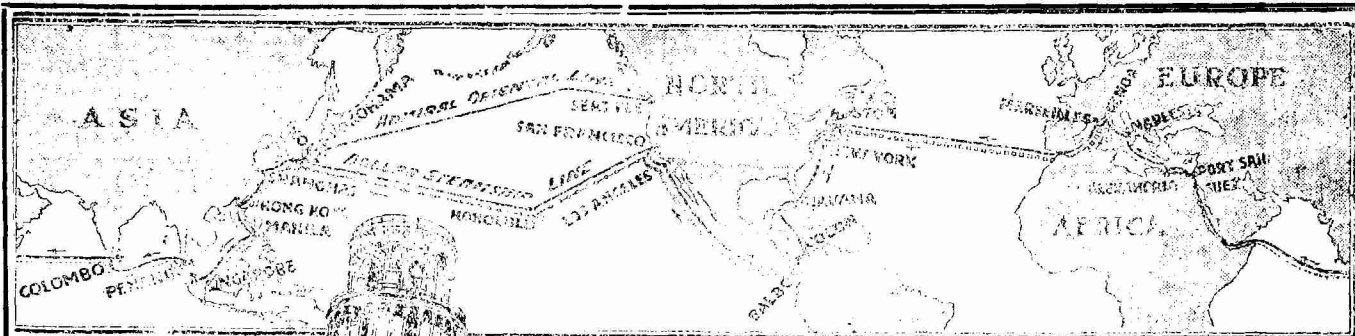
View of Peiling, the old Imperial Manchu tombs

first visit to Hailar in 1916, the whole region was dominated by a Russian Vice-Consul there, but times have changed now. More recently still however, another Mongol leader approached me for information as to how best to remit a hundred and fifty thousand dollars to Lhasa, or at least to Calcutta, whence it might be carried in silver by his emissaries to the Grand Lama and his court! In answer to my remonstrance, I was told that the tribe was rich and that there was money enough for schools and such things also and that this sending of tribute to Thibet was not a frequent occurrence.

The geographical position of Manchuria, as well as the racial and political complexities, add to its importance in world interest. It separates central Siberia from the one Russian ice-free port; since the loss of Dalny and Port Arthur, Vladivostok has been kept open during the winter with the help of ice-breakers. To reach Vladivostok by the Newer Amur Railway, built along the Russian side of the northern frontier, requires a much longer time than the direct route across Manchuria on the Chinese Eastern Line, which has been the subject of so much discussion in the last few years. Until the Peking-Urga railway is built, the Chinese Eastern will remain an important link connecting China with Europe. When I made this long journey in the summer of 1921, the track was in fairly good condition and politics alone prevented trains from running through; we lived on one little second-class special car from Harbin to Petrograd without change, detaching and attaching it to suit our convenience. Excellent express trains are now running on the Chinese Eastern Railway, and it should not be long before this great world highway is reopened to easy use once more. Manchuria and Siberia will benefit by the resumption of through traffic.

In addition to the Chinese Eastern Railway crossing northern Manchuria, and its branch south to Changchun, whence the South Manchuria line continues to Dalny and Port Arthur, there are of course the Peking-Mukden Railway, which connects those two cities, and the Antung Line from Mukden to Korea. There is also the short Kirin-Changchun Railway, for the extension of which from Kirin to the sea in northeast Korea, a huge Japanese loan has been made and squandered. The long talked of line from Harbin north to Aigun, across the Amur from the Russian city of Blagoveschensk, would also traverse a very rich and almost unsettled agricultural region, comparable to the northwestern states of America in its future possibilities and importance to the food supply of the world.

One can, however, travel for hundreds of miles in the interior without sight of a railway. When I first went to Manchuria, ten years ago this spring, one of my first journeys was to traverse practically the whole sea-coast from Shanghai to the Korean frontier. Little is produced but salt, and roads are far from good; so I found the most rapid mode



Leaning Tower of Pisa, Italy

Seven Sister Ships

	Leaves Shanghai	Arrives Marseilles	Arrives New York
President Adams	July 18	August 27	Sept. 11
President Garfield	August 1	Sept. 10	Sept. 25
President Polk	August 15	Sept. 24	Oct. 9
President Monroe	August 29	Oct. 8	Oct. 23
President Harrison	Sept. 12	Oct. 22	Nov. 6
President Van Buren	Sept. 26	Nov. 5	Nov. 20
President Hayes	Oct. 10	Nov. 19	Dec. 4

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GENOA
MARSEILLES
BOSTON
NEW YORK
HAVANA
COLON
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of travel was on horse-back. I remember spending part of a day at Hulutao, the half built, ice-free port the completion of which has been obstructed for many years: the other non-leased port, Newchwang, lies ten miles or so up the Liao River, which is frozen during the winter. The opening of Hulutao will come in time, doubtless, for it is well situated, and much money has already been spent on the branch Railway and harbor-work. There are other places along the coast which might rival Port Arthur or Pei Tai Ho as summer resorts, if properly developed.

The inland roads are good in winter, when the ground is frozen and the cart-wheels keep them smooth. Motor cars are being used for carrying passengers in various parts of Manchuria in recent years, though the absence of any metalled roads prevents their use after the summer rains begin, and in fact almost prevents the use of the large farm carts with their strong teams of six or more horses or mules. These carefully balanced two-wheeled carts carry large



Typical view of the Japanese settlement showing the broad and well-paved streets

loads of grain from the farms to the railways, but on a recent journey in north Manchuria I was surprised to see only ox-carts doing this work. Enquiry elicited the statement that the robbers were so numerous that horses could not be taken on the roads without danger of being seized, so that the farmers were forced to use oxen, which were so slow in movement that the robbers could not make use of them! The possibilities are good of using motors on properly built highways, especially if motors can be developed which use alcohol made from the plentiful local grain, as much of the country is level, yet stone is in many places available.

Manchuria is especially well supplied with large rivers which afford means of travel and transportation. At the south, the Yalu forms the Korean frontier, and brings down the great timber-rafts which supply much of the lumber for North China. The Liao brings the beans and grain of central Manchuria to the port of Newchwang, even in competition with the Railway. The Sungari brings timber down to Kirin and Harbin two hundred miles below, and then flows on to the northeast through a very rich, black-soil agricultural region till it joins the Amur just above Habarovsk. The latter magnificent stream rises in the mountains of the north, forms the Siberian frontier for several hundred miles through beautiful mountain and forest scenery then on through Habarovsk, and northeast to the sea at Nicolaiavsk, made famous by the massacre of the Japanese garrison and residents in the days of active Japanese intervention in Siberia. One can enjoy the quiet of an ocean voyage of ten days or more in the comfortable river-steamers on these streams, with attractive scenery, frequent stops when the steamer takes on wood for fuel, and with none of the terrors of sea-sickness. Navigation is according to treaty only permitted to Russian and Chinese craft, but Japanese interests, it is said, have been trying to obtain this right also.

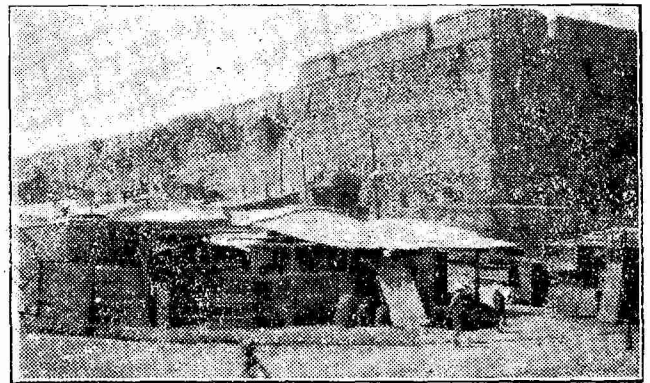
The Mudan is one of the smaller tributaries, which flows into the Sungari at Sansing. Much higher up this swift river, lies the city of Ninguta, in the old days used as a place of banishment only a little less remote than Turkestan. There, in 1914, I remember meeting the Duke Tsai Lan, younger brother of the famous Boxer Leader Prince Tuan, who had at that time just been permitted to come there from Turkestan, whither he had been banished in accordance with the protocol after the Boxer trouble. He had the reputation of being very friendly to foreigners but had suffered for the misdeeds of his brother. Not very long after he died mysteriously, and it was reported that President

Yuan feared his influence when he began to plan his monarchical movement.

The Nonni river is of less importance, though it flows past Tsitsihar, the northernmost capital and into the Sungari at the little port of Petuna. The Ussuri, too, deserves mention, in the east and any of these rivers would well deserve more careful exploration. Along some of them lie the remains of ancient cities, while ruined pagodas, tombs and walls in other parts of Manchuria should receive the attention of geographers and archeologists. The palisade, a small counterpart of the Great Wall, as a frontier between the Manchus extending hundreds of miles is still marked by names of towns and remains of earth-works.

The products of Manchuria are varied, the most important at present being probably the soya beans. The beans themselves are exported in large quantities and also the oil expressed from them at the numerous large bean mills along the Railways. Much of the oil goes to Japan, America, and also to Europe. The cake which is left as residue is very valuable as a fertiliser and much of it is shipped to Japan and southern China for that use. During the War when railway transportation was difficult, bean-cake was burned for fuel, also in north Manchuria, as being less expensive than coal or wood though both were produced at no great distance.

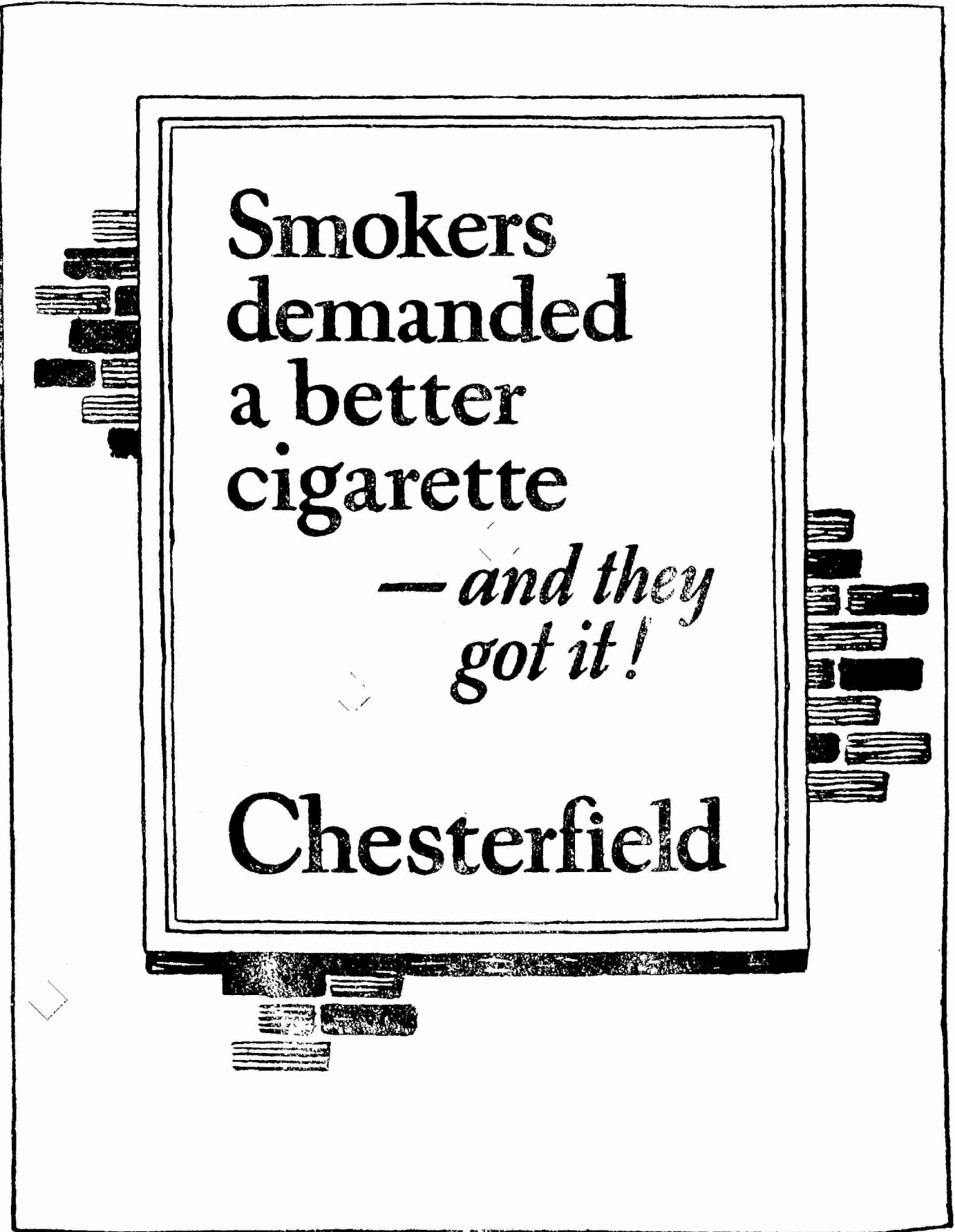
The Kaoliang (tall millet or Kaffir-Corn) is also very important as it corresponds to rice in south China as the chief food of the people and their live-stock, and the tall



Section of the city wall with small shops in the foreground

stalks furnish the principal fuel in the agricultural districts. The same fire of millet stalks cooks the meals of the family and heats the brick beds which extend the length of every house, the smoke and heat being conducted through them in several flues which diffuse the heat, and so moderate the temperature of the whole house, even when the thermometer outside may register 30 below zero Fahrenheit. And very comfortable it is after a long day's ride to come in and unroll one's bedding on one of these warm brick beds. Wheat, and now flour, are produced in large quantities and much more is possible if the market and transportation permit. The making of beet sugar is another industry capable of great development it is said.

Furs and skins too are important products as are timber and coal. Many mines of various kinds exist but await development as they do in other parts of China. The great coal-mines at Fushun near Mukden are exceedingly valuable. The poorer coal produced at Chalainor and other places in the north is still of great value. Clay for pottery is found in many places—silver and copper mines are worked to some extent, while the gold mines on the Amur are famous. But Manchuria is a frontier country still like the western states of America half a century ago. There is great need for roads and railways, for assistance for immigrants, to enable them to live until the first harvest. The land is much of it very fertile and rolling so that there is seldom a serious crop failure from either flood or drought. But highly important, too, is peace and security throughout the country, as elsewhere in China. The people are independent and hospitable, without some of the refinements of China proper, but they need educational advantages as well as security. I believe that the accumulation of large fortunes by officials will tend to force them in self defence to maintain better order in the Provinces where much of their own wealth is located. Manchuria is a vast undeveloped country, with a future of great importance to China and the world, and is worthy further study and attention.



Smokers
demanded
a better
cigarette

— *and they
got it!*

Chesterfield

A Criticism of China's New Constitution

BY DR. FRANCISCO VILLANUEVA (CONLU V.)

The Courts of Justice.—A constitution must seek so to distribute the powers of government among the different organs of government that it will be difficult, if not impossible, for any person or number of persons in authority to draw into his or their own hands such a dominant control that the limitations of the constitution may be disregarded with impunity, or the entire instrument itself destroyed.

The judicial power of the Republic of China is vested in the Courts of Justice. The following courts have been in operation since the establishment of the Republic: Courts of First Instance in large centers, Provincial Appellate Courts, and the Chinese Supreme Court at Peking. In the smaller districts the local magistrate has the power of a district judge.

In my previous article in the *Review*, I suggested the inadvisability of the appointment of judges by the President without the intervention of the National Council. According to the Nanking Provisional Constitution, judges were appointed by the Provisional President and the Minister of Justice, without the concurrence of the Cabinet or the National Council. The new provision seems to be in accordance with my suggestion:

"Art. 98. The organization of the Courts of Justice and the qualifications of the judicial officials shall be determined by law.

"The appointment of the Chief Justice of the Highest Court of Justice shall be made with the concurrence of the Senate."

The new law, however, is still defective. It presupposes the existence of other laws. It does not vest expressly in the President the power of appointment. It only provides for the concurrence of the Senate in case of the appointment of the Chief Justice. In the Philippines the concurrence of the Senate is required not only in the appointment of judges of first instance but also of justices of the peace whose position is similar to that of district magistrates in China.

The old Provisional Constitution contained the provision that the judiciary shall try civil and criminal cases and not administrative matters, which are to be dealt with in accordance with special laws. On this point, in my previous article in the *Review*, I invited attention to the law existing in the Philippines, which is similar to that in force in America and England. In those countries judges can try all kinds of cases, provided they fall under their respective jurisdiction. Administrative matters are being investigated and tried by the executive branch of the government for the purpose of suspending, removing or forfeiting the salary of a guilty government official, but the action taken by the executive department is entirely independent of, and without prejudice to, any action that may be taken before the courts. Article 99 of the new Chinese Constitution, drawn in accordance with my opinion, says:

"The Courts of Justice shall receive and attend to all civil, criminal, administrative and other cases, but cases for which special treatment is reserved by the Constitution and the law shall not be so included."

The experience of other nations extending over many years, has shown that, first of all, an independent, upright and fearless judiciary is needed. Independence is usually secured to the judges by giving to them a fixed tenure of office and an emolument that may not be changed so as to affect any one upon the Bench at the time the change is made. The new Chinese Constitution contains these provisions:

"Art. 101. The judicial officials shall be independent in the conducting of trials, and no person whatever shall be allowed to interfere.

"Art. 102. During his tenure of office no judicial official shall, except in accordance with the law, have his emolument decreased, nor be suspended, nor be transferred to another post.

"During his tenure of office no judicial official shall be deprived of his post unless he is convicted of crime or of an offence punishable by law. The foregoing provision, however, shall not apply to cases where the system of Courts of Justice is to be reorganized or where the qualifications of judicials are to be redetermined.

"The punishment of judicial officials shall be determined by law."

It seems that the judiciary is intended to be an expert body holding office for an indefinite term, irremovable and not subject to a decrease of salary. This probably has the effect of strengthening the position of the executive but may result in some loss of freedom and liberty for the private

citizen. The independence of the judiciary should not be such as to place the judges beyond criticism. In every good government the life and character of members of the judiciary should be the objects of constant watchfulness by all, and their judgments open to a sound criticism. The former Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines of 1898 provided specifically that "every citizen had a right to institute criminal action against all the members of the judiciary for crimes committed in the discharge of their duties."

Limitations on the Courts of Justice.—One of the main defects of both the Provisional Constitution and the Permanent Constitution is that they give powers to the President, the Parliament and the Courts of Justice without providing for the proper and necessary restraints and limitations of the powers granted.

In the case of the Courts of Justice, these restraints are very necessary and important. The present practice adopted in some Chinese courts is not indeed altogether satisfactory. Witnesses are allowed to testify without first being sworn in. Police officers are permitted to conduct the criminal prosecution and at the same time to testify against the accused. No stenographic notes are taken of the testimony of witnesses. Documents are being admitted without first being verified by a subscribing witness. Prima facie evidence is disregarded, though no contrary proof is offered. Reports taken in inquests are given more weight than the testimony of the accused in open court. In some civil and criminal cases, the *onus probandi* (burden of proof) is not measured by the preponderance of evidence or by the proof of the guilt beyond reasonable doubt, but by the mere discretion and the frame of mind of the presiding judge. Some members of the Chinese judiciary take the liberty of discussing matters with, and impeaching the testimony of, witnesses.

Prior to the passage of the new Constitution, there were laws already passed like the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code, granting the courts of justice powers to increase or reduce the punishments prescribed by the law or to suspend their application.

Under the present system prevailing in China, there is an absolute and immediate need of constitutional limitations and restraints against the absolute discretion of the courts of justice in the interpretation of laws, imposition of penalties and in the matter of procedure, especially in accepting or rejecting evidence.

Ex-Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of the United States Congress, in a very recent article published in *The Saturday Evening Post*, writing on what sort of men should be made judges of any court, but above all, justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, says:

"To be sure, a judicial appointee must be a good lawyer—the best to be found. But he must be much more—he must also be a publicist of the first order. He must have the qualities of statesmanship. Indeed, it is as important that a Chief Justice of the United States shall be a statesman as that he shall be a lawyer—even more important—since he must interpret laws affecting profound national policies as well as pass upon questions raised on the record of mere lawsuits. And this is true also, of course, of every justice of that court.

"He must understand the philosophy of the law—that principles must be adjusted to developing society...."

In China there are many members of the Judiciary who can meet the above requirements and who are rendering very valuable and efficient service to the country.

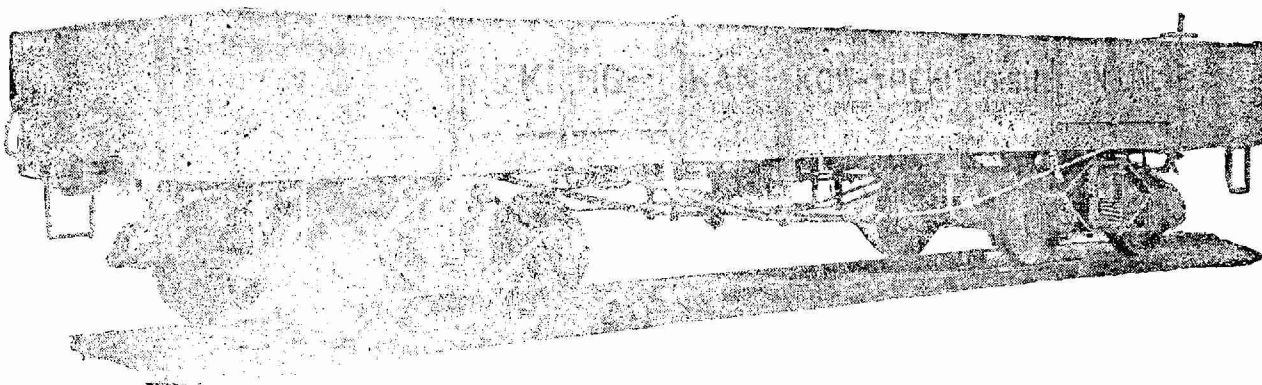
China Needs Railways More than Schools

Addressing the graduating class of the Peking School of Commerce last week, Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attache, after tracing the history of China's famous literary examinations and the present era of Western education, stated that he would require to be written across every diploma issued to a Chinese, "The bearer knows China." Mr. Arnold stated that too little of China is taught Chinese students, with the result that the benefits of Western education are not sufficiently applied to the country. Mr. Arnold stated that railroads were more necessary than colleges, for with them would come developments which would make plenty of money available for education.

Complete File of Review for Sale

A subscriber of the *China Weekly Review* residing in Shanghai has for sale a complete file of all issues of the *Review* since the first issues in June 1917 to date. The owner would prefer disposing of these copies to a library or public institution if possible. Persons interested in purchasing these copies are asked to communicate with the Editor, *China Weekly Review*, 4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

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Who's Who in China



Mr. Cha Liang-Chao

(查良鏞)

Mr. Cha Liang-Chao was born in March 1896 in Tientsin, Chihli Province; his family being from Hainien, Chekiang. He was graduated from Nankai Middle School, Tientsin, 1913, and from Tsing Hua College, Peking, 1917; was a teacher in Tsing Hua Middle School Dept., 1917-18; went to the U. S. A. in August 1918, and attended Grinnell College, Iowa, 1918-1919, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 1919-1920 where he received the Degree, Ph. B., Univ. of Chicago in June 1920. He lectured for the Chautauqua Ass'n., Swarthmore, Pa. on Chinese subjects in the summer of 1920.

Mr. Cha attended Teachers College, Columbia University, N.Y. in 1920-1922, received the degree of M.A. from Columbia University June 1921, doing research work in the Department of Educational Administration. He was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chinese Students' Committee on Washington Conference, during the Conference. He returned to China in July 1922 and became professor of education in Peking Teachers College (now, Peking National Normal University since July 1923) in August 1922. He was elected by the Faculty Council as acting dean of studies in May 1923; Lecturer in the Summer School of Nankai Univ. Tientsin, 1923; and Director of the Institute for the Application of Scientific Measurement on Education, under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Education, August, 1923, with Dr. Wm. A. McCall and Dr. T. T. Liew as lecturers. In January 1924 he was appointed by President Fan Yuan-Lien as Prof. of Education and Dean of Studies of Peking National Normal University. He is a Member of the National Association for the advancement of Education. And author of the "Survey Educational Tests," published by the Commercial Press, 1923.



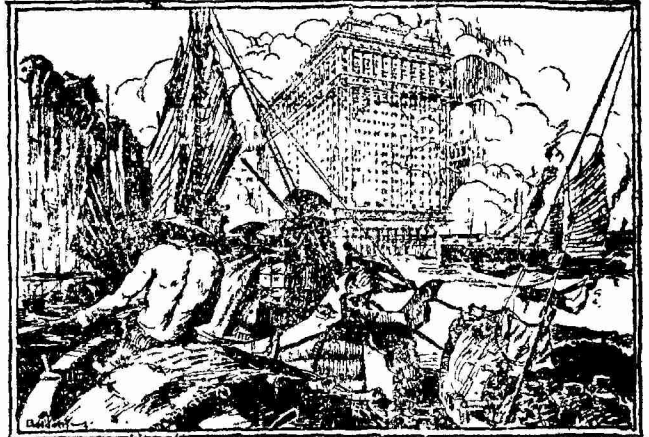
General Yang Sen
楊森

General Yang Sen, Tuli or highest ranking military official of Szechuen Province, is a native of Szechuen and was born at the town of Kwang-an-shien. He was born in 1887 and received his education in the Yunnan Military College of Szechuen Province. He came from one of the wealthy gentry families and under the Manchu Dynasty received the official pedigree of Hsiu Ts'ai. Before entering the Military Officers Academy in Chengtu he studied in the Higher primary school of Kuangan.

After graduation from the military school he joined the army and soon made a good record as a disciplinarian. During the second revolution he served in Szechuen as chief of staff of the Third Army. Soon after this he joined the movement to drive the Yunnanese troops from his native province and in this campaign became commander of the Second Army.

His popularity in his native province has been due to his fairness to his soldiers and to the fact that he has interested himself in local development. He has encouraged the development of physical education in the schools and organized the first Boy Scouts brigade in the Province. In 1922 he organized a military and students field day in Luchow which was well attended. He has organized a number of modern industries including machine shops, spinning and weaving mills. In the city of Luchow he reorganized the city, widened and straightened the streets and enforced sanitary measures. Other cities such as Long Chang, Jung Chang, Yu Chang and Kia Ting have been similarly reorganized. His chief ambition now is to construct a modern road from Tzeliutsing to Luchow and from Chungking to Chengtu and in addition he is actively interested with General Wu Pei-fu in the construction of a railroad connecting Szechuen Province with the railway system of East and North China.

From the standpoint of political affiliation, he is a lieutenant of General Wu Pei-fu and his recent successes in bringing Szechuen Province into the fold of the Chihli or Northern Party was due to support from the Loyang General.



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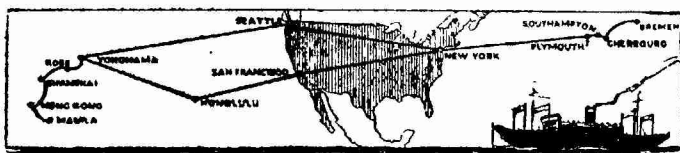
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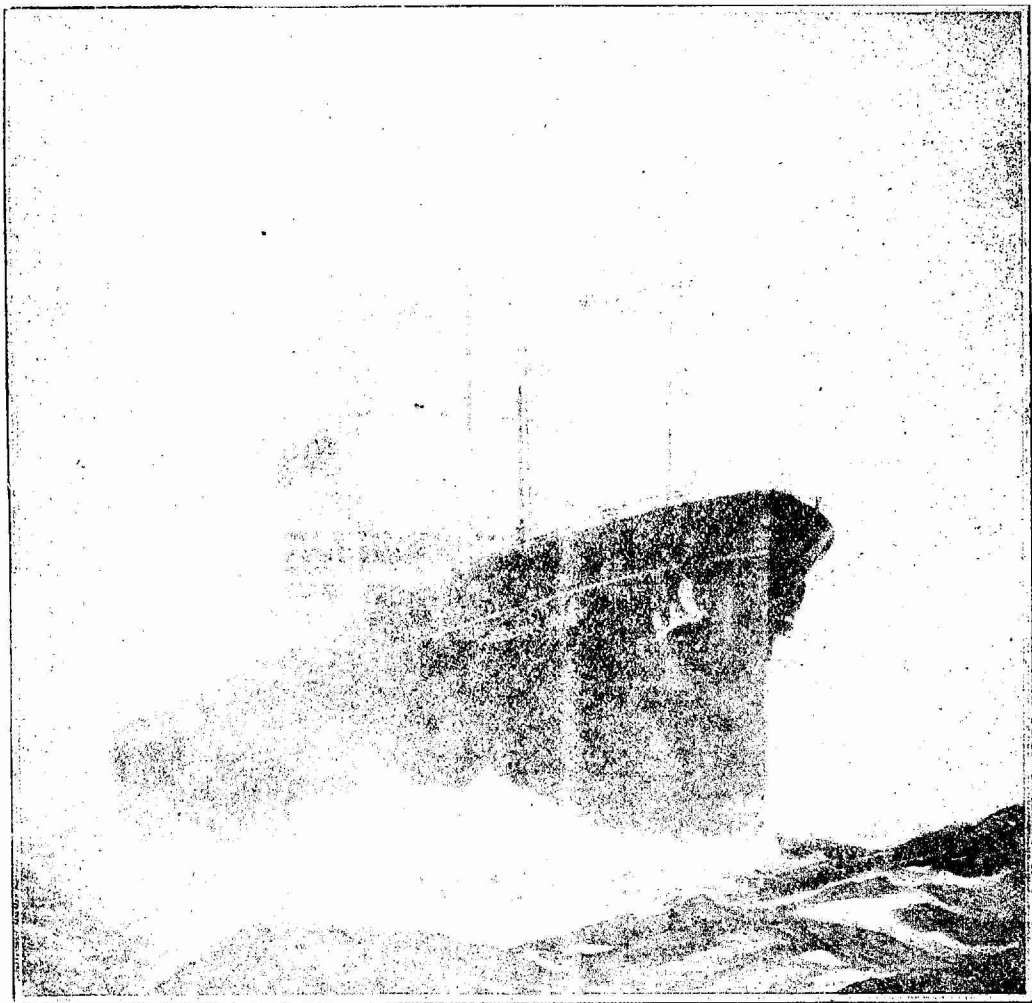
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Mr. Li Kuo-yun was born at He-Fei Hsien, Anhui Province, in 1878, and is a grand nephew of Li Hung-chang the viceroy and the second son of former Premier Li Ching-hsi. Mr. Li became a Provincial School Graduate in 1902 and in the following year was recommended by the Governor of Anhui province for the official examinations which he passed. In the Ching regime he held the following positions; Director of the Lu Chow Middle School, Anhui; President of the Educational Association of the District of He Fei Hsien; President of the Chamber of Commerce of Lu Chow; Vice-Speaker of the Provincial Advisory Council of Anhui; Member of the Imperial Advisory Council, Peking.

In December 1912 Mr. Li was appointed Chief of the Financial Bureau of Anhui Province and in September 1913 was transferred to be Chief of the Internal Affairs Bureau of the Province of Anhui. From November 1913 to March 1914 Mr. Li was concurrently Chief of the Financial Bureau of Anhui and Chief of the National Revenue Preparation Bureau. In May 1914 he was appointed Civil Governor of Kuangtung which position he held until July 1915 when he was transferred to be Civil Governor of Kuangsi. But he did not take up this position and resigned soon afterwards. In July 1915 Mr. Li was appointed Councillor or Member of the National Advisory Council, founded by Yuan Shih-kai after the dissolution of the Old Parliament. This Council was abolished in June 1916 following the death of its founder. In September 1920 Mr. Li was appointed Director General of the Government Economic Information Bureau which position he is still holding. Mr. Li was awarded the Second Class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho in January 1921; the First Class Tashou in October 1922; and First Class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho in March 1923.

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Men and Events

Mrs. J. C. McCracken, wife of Dr. J. C. McCracken of Shanghai accompanied by their daughter Mary, departed for America this week.

The *North-China Daily News* will bring out in July a special supplement in celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the establishment of the paper.

The contract for redecorating and painting the exterior of the U. S. Consular buildings in Shanghai has been awarded to J. J. Keegan, of Shanghai.

Peter S. Jowe, editor of the *Independent News* at Hankow and correspondent for the *China Weekly Review*, is seriously ill at the Catholic Mission Hospital in Hankow.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Herny of the Methodist Mission in Soochow expect to sail this month for a vacation in America which they will spend at their homes in Texas and Mississippi.

Frank G. Carpenter, noted American travel writer, died at Nanking on June 18, at the age of 69. He had been in China about a month and intended writing about present day China.

Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Syracuse University at the commencement exercises held early this month.

Roy Chapman Andrews, discoverer of the famous million year old dinosaur eggs, is due in Shanghai on July 1, aboard the Pacific Mail liner *President Cleveland*. He will make another expedition to the Gobi desert.

F. J. Ede, a representative of Governor Gow En-hung of Tsingtao, is in Shanghai investigating the possibility of purchasing new locomotives and freight cars for the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway. Mr. Ede's headquarters in Shanghai are in the Ward Building, 124 Szechuen Road.

W. W. Lockwood, associate general secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., accompanied by Mrs. Lockwood and their children expect to depart soon on leave of absence which they will spend in the United States. Mr. Lockwood is a brother of George Lockwood, secretary of the Republican National Committee, Washington, D.C.

The first annual athletic meet of the Chinese Recreation Club of Andersen, Meyer and Company was held on June 15 at the Y. M. C. A. recreation ground, Hongkew. The first of the 15 events commenced just before 2 in the afternoon. T. Z. Yue of the X-Ray department was the biggest point getter of the meet, receiving the "Grand Aggregate Shield."

The engagement has been announced in Manila of Lao Uh Kuan, son of a prominent Chinese merchant in the Philippines, to Miss Lim Chu Po, a daughter of Mrs. Francisco M. Lim Tuico, widow of Francisco M. Lim Tuico, a multi-millionaire Chinese merchant of Manila. The wedding will take place on July 1 at the Roman Catholic church in Binondo.

Hin Wong correspondent for the *China Weekly Review* and *Reuters* in Canton who recently was arrested by the Canton military authorities charged with spreading rumors regarding the death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen and who was released after some three weeks of detention, is now residing in Hongkong and has resumed his newspaper work, his contributions appearing in this week's issue of the *Review*.

The Hawaii Tourist Bureau is opening an office in Shanghai, in order that people in the Orient desiring information regarding Hawaii may get it readily. Arrangement has been made with the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha, whereby tickets from the Orient are good for a stop-over at Honolulu and then interchangeable on other lines to either Los Angeles, San Francisco, or Seattle.

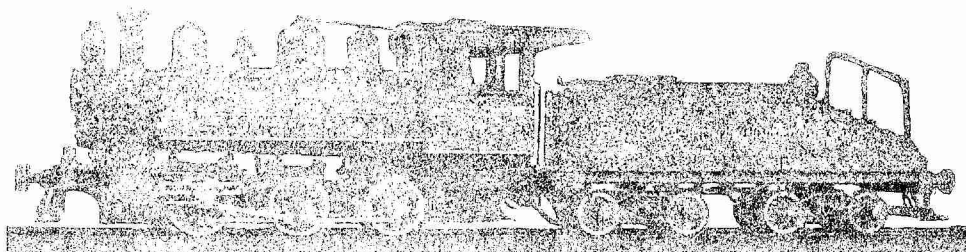
Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache in Peking is now engaged in the compilation of a revised edition of the "Commercial Handbook of China" originally published by the U. S. Department of Commerce in 1919. The new edition will consist of one volume instead of the two volumes published originally. The book will consist of information dealing with China's commerce and general information pertaining to China's commerce with foreign countries.

J. B. Powell, editor and publisher of the *China Weekly Review* addressed the Institutional Church of Soochow on Monday evening June 16 on the subject of Chinese-American Relations, the occasion being the completion of a "drive" for funds for the support of the activities of the church for the current year. At the close of the program prizes consisting of silver cups, shields and mementoes were distributed to the leaders of the various teams which had participated in the campaign. The meeting was also attended by D. J. Lewis, secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai.

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News from North China

Following the signing of the Sino-Russian preliminary agreement, the Chinese government addressed a note to the Diplomatic Body requesting the turning over of the former Russian Legation premises, which are in custody of the foreign ministers, to the Russian Mission in Peking. The Diplomatic Body met and discussed the question. However, they refused to comply with the Chinese request and sent a reply to the Foreign Ministry stating that the request should come from a diplomatic representative duly accredited to the Chinese government instead of the Chinese authorities. More difficulties were predicted by Mr. Karakhan, the Russian Envoy, during his conversation with newspaper men.

The "non-cooperation" between Sun Pao-chi, Premier, and Wang Ke-ming, the Minister of Finance, seems to have reached its highest pitch recently when Mr. Wang repeatedly insisted on resignation and Mr. Sun went to Haitien, on the west outskirts of Peking, and refused to come back to Peking unless Mr. Wang should resign. The other Cabinet ministers are now busily engaged in bringing about a compromise, although it is apparent that the feeling between the Premier and the Finance Minister has become irreconcilable.

At a Cabinet meeting held Thursday, June 12, it was agreed that a separate bureau should be established in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to take charge of the affairs in connection with the coming Sino-Russian conference. A request will soon be sent to all government institutions to forward all documents and information in connection with Sino-Russian affairs to that bureau.

C. C. Wang, Tupan of the Chinese Eastern Railway, has suddenly tendered his resignation to the Peking government, after the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had requested him to come to Peking to assist in the pending Sino-Russian negotiations. The reason for this has not yet been revealed, although his ill-health and difficulties in his work are generally believed to be the cause.

Much talk is now being heard of the proposed Chihli-Fengtien peace parley. Preliminary meetings have been held in Tientsin between the delegates of both parties. Now it is reported that the peace parley has been moved from Tientsin to Mukden and that Marshal Chang Tso-lin was host of the Chihli delegates. General Wang Chan-yuen, who went to Loyang several days ago, is also said to be in negotiation with General Wu Pei-fu in this connection.

Several improvements of the Peking municipality have been scheduled by the Director of the Municipal Council of Peking, according to a recent announcement, despite the fact that nearly all Peking streets are in a deplorable state. A part of the Tartar Wall will be pulled down, the proceeds from disposing of the bricks to be used to build new macadamized roads. A general athletic field will also be constructed between Chung Hua Men and Tien An Men and a new gate will be opened between Chien Men and Shun Chih Men. A model residence quarter will also be constructed on the site of the old Examination Halls.

The U. S. Marines Y. M. C. A. Hostess House gave a "home-bound party" on Wednesday evening to about forty marines who are leaving Peking for the United States. A light program was given, followed by dancing. The Marine Band furnished the music and there were also several short speeches.

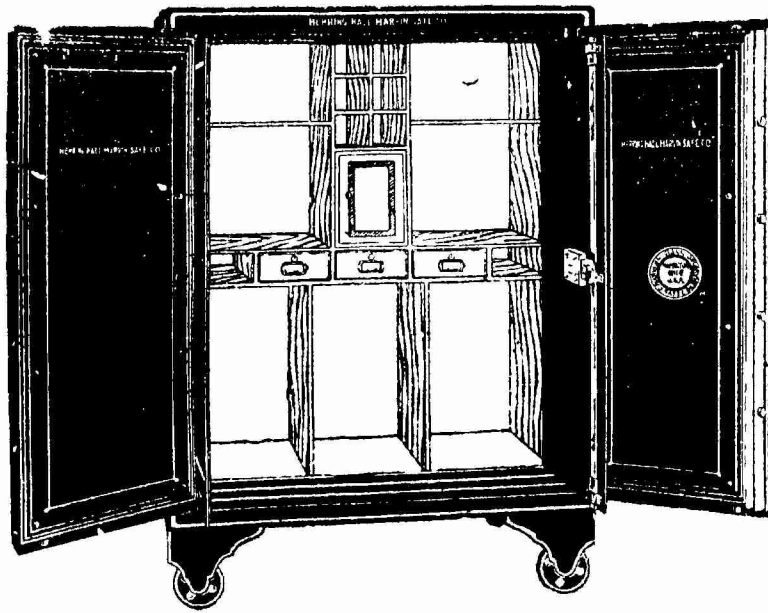
General Tang Tsai-li, Tupan of the Railway Protection Forces, has recently memorialized the President on the unification of all the railway protection troops. He asked that all the railway protection troops and officers should be put under his sole control and they should wear distinctive uniforms instead of the divisional dress now being worn. The President has referred the request to the Ministries of War and Communications.

A number of M. P. S. Peking have moved that the ruined site of Yuan Ming Yuan, an imperial palace destroyed during the Boxer trouble by foreign troops, should be turned into a college town to which all universities and colleges in Peking should be transferred. The chief reason given for this proposal is the separation of students from the world for the uplift of their morals. The old palace site covers a tract of not less than 7,800 mous and is enough for all universities and colleges in Peking, according to the proposal.

Miss Mildred Boyd and Miss Mildred Miles left Peking June 12 for Japan. After spending two weeks in Japan, Miss Boyd will leave for America while Miss Miles will come back to Peking. Miss Mary Randall has also left Peking for her home in Seattle. Miss Pauline Simmons, who has been in Peking teaching in the China University for the last two years, has also left for her home in America.

P. Y. C.

Tientsin, June 15, 1924.



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News from South China

The Canton contingent to the Third National Athletic Meet of China held in Wuchang returned to Canton June 9, when a rousing reception was accorded the members. Canton won the national championship in volley ball and swimming at the recent contest.

Upon the resumption of operations of the Canton Government Mint, the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton warned the authorities against turning out of depreciated coins. For sometime past Canton has been flooded with low standard 20-cent coins from an unknown origin but bearing the government stamp.

Two parties of Canton tourists, one composed wholly of teachers and the other of students from the higher schools, have reported their arrival in Japan, where they are being accorded all possible courtesies. The parties are expected back to Canton about July 10.

The agricultural department of the new Kwangtung University has just inaugurated a new service to the public in the form of issuing weather reports to the press. The reports are issued daily at eight o'clock in the morning.

The *Yin Chiang Pao*, the most widely circulated Cantonese daily newspaper for the time being, will issue an English edition, the first number appearing early next July.

The second anniversary of the death of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, noted Chinese diplomat and a former civil governor of Kwangtung, will be remembered at Canton with a memorial service on June 23, when a meeting will be held at the auditorium of the Kwangtung Educational Association promptly at one o'clock.

Only two lines of business were on strike against further military imposts in Canton last week, the pawn-shops and the sedan chair transportation service. It is believed that the authorities will finally withdraw their orders.

A movement is being launched in Canton by the students for Chinese supervision over educational institutions conducted by foreign missions in China. Some two months ago the students of the Holy Trinity College of Canton, managed by the Church Missionary Society, and those of the Sacred Heart College, a Roman Catholic institution, got into difficulties with their school principals, the latter condemning political meetings within their campus. The students have considered the act as interfering with the constitutional right of a citizen to assemble under a Republic. They have also charged these institutions as unfit for the training of a republican people.

Some 39 cases of bubonic plague, 31 proving fatal, came to the attention of the Canton Municipal Department of Public Health in May 1924. Among the precautions taken to guard public health these days is the prohibition of sale on the streets of all forms of cold drinks and uncooked food.

The Canton Hospital, the oldest medical missionary institution in China, with property on the Bund, Canton, will build an annex at Saae Chuen, suburbs west of the city. Formerly the hospital was operated by only a missionary society, but for several years past it has been a union and inter-denominational enterprise.

Shipments of limestone from the North River Kwangtung Province will be subject to a special tax of \$3.50 per 100 piculs, according to a recent order of the Canton governor.

A commission of returned students from Japan, America, and Europe has been formed at the instance of the Kwangtung Educational Bureau in Canton to assist the students abroad in getting the governments in China to remit funds as promised to all government students now stranded abroad because of the unsettled conditions now prevailing in China.

The newly organized Merchants Volunteer Corps of the Province of Kwangtung will be presented their colors by the highest authorities now in power in the city. Merchant volunteers were organized as early as 1912 but no strong provincial command was chosen until a fortnight ago when all units in the leading towns and cities of Kwangtung came under one commander-in-chief, in the person of Chan Lim Pak, colonel-in-chief of the Canton City Merchants Volunteers.

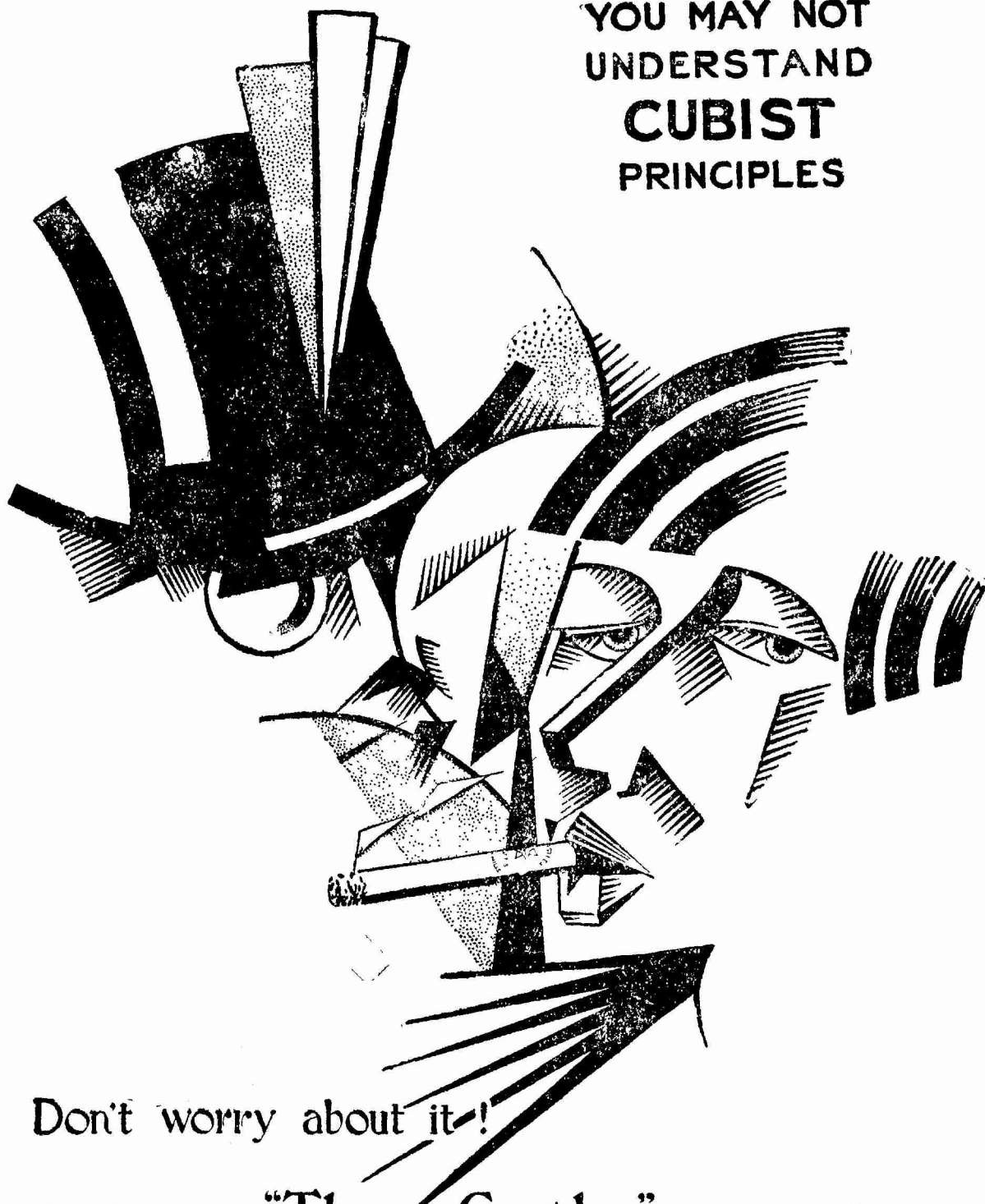
Canton will soon see \$740,000 paper money on the market. The military and the municipal authorities will issue notes, bonds, and the like to this sum. According to official announcements, all these instruments are well secured.

The *S. S. Tung On*, a new river steamer 233 feet long to be equipped with wireless apparatus, was launched at Hongkong June 11. This will be put on the Canton-Hongkong run.

At the Tung Wah Hospital of Hongkong, June 10, Governor Sir Edward Stubbs of Hongkong unveiled a photo of a predecessor, the late Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, who laid the foundation stone of the main building of the hospital more than 50 years ago.

When last heard from Kweilin, Kwangsi, where two Southern militarists, Shen Hung-ying and Lu Yung-ting,

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were struggling for the possession of the city, Lu was still holding the city against the siege of Shen. Some 20 foreigners were in Kweilin eight weeks ago when the trouble started, and a report current here stated that one J. R. Cunningham was shot there. The Rev. Rex May and the Rev. E. H. Carne, two of the four missionaries who went up the Fu River several weeks ago intending to relieve the Kweilin foreign community but were taken themselves prisoners on the way by bandits, are still being held.

The American world fliers, in three machines under the command of Lieutenant Smith who arrived at Hongkong morning of June 8 and departed for Haiphong morning of June 10, reported their safe landing at Haiphong 4: 45 o'clock of the same day.

The annual inspection of the Hongkong Police by the governor took place at the general police headquarters June 12, when prizes for meritorious service were presented to a number of members in the force.

There was no new developments in the fighting zones in the districts in Eastern Kwangtung the last fortnight. Very little attention was paid by those who were actually in power to the proposed compromise between the parties concerned.

Police authorities in Canton are asking for the co-operation of the Merchants Volunteer Corps in getting the unauthorized troops to remove themselves to places outside the city limits.

In order to afford as much rest as possible to Dr. Sun Yat-sen in his headquarters in Canton, Mr. Hu Han-min, a former civil governor of Kwangtung, is attending most of the official business in the general headquarters.

Hongkong, June 14, 1924.

H. W.

(Continued from page 82)

salvation of our province and our country, for self-defense, and for the promotion of our mutual welfare.

"Today we have formally completed the organization of the many local volunteer corps in Kwangtung into one central body. This body, jointly or severally, will supplement the regular police forces of the provinces in the preservation of peace and order.

"The gathering of delegates from more than a hundred local corps in the most important cities and towns of Kwangtung for this united effort has been epoch-making not only here but also in this great Republic. The attendance has been greater than first expected.

"The people of Kwangtung expect much from this organization. The new Merchants Volunteer Corps of Kwangtung has no other outside object or purpose than to be a non-partisan military unit for local self-defense against lawlessness, to preserve peace and order, and to suppress piracy and brigandage.

"Experience has taught us that the people must rely on themselves and that we must extract ourselves from the militarism now crushing us downward more and more.

"Foreign trade and interest in our midst have suffered no little on account of the lawlessness on the part of a certain element, and we wish to assure all concerned that the great mass of Chinese are friendly to the world at large, and they are coming to see that the real sentiment will be expressed by the people themselves and not by the few who are misrepresenting them. A desire of the people for peace will eventually bring about peace that is essential for higher development of international friendship and commerce.

"We Cantonese are trying to make our province a model for others to copy, and a united effort for common defense and home rule will be but a beginning for other equally helpful policies to be later considered and put into practice.

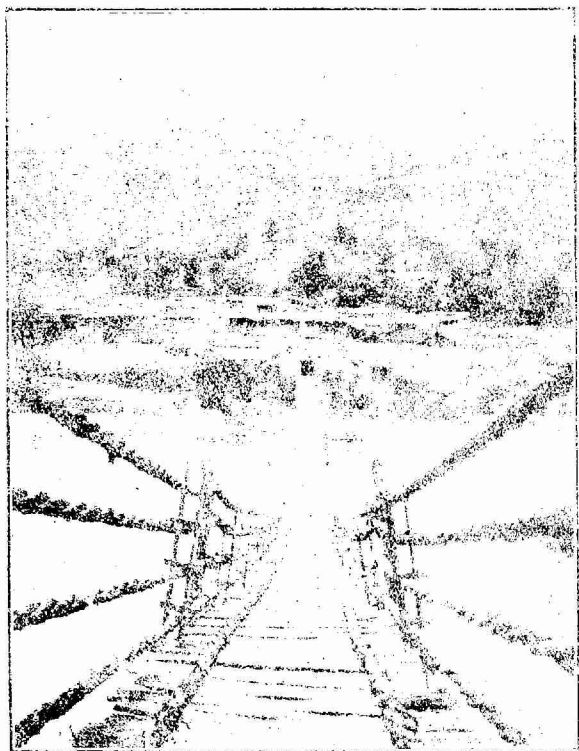
"We shall not depend on others to bring to us the blessing of peace but expect to achieve success by our own efforts.

"We are confident that our purpose will not be misunderstood. Co-operation between government and the people is necessary to national prosperity. Both the people and the government should trust each other and labor for the general welfare of the community.

"Our successful organization in Kwangtung should have far-reaching interest. There is no reason why merchants in other parts of China may not do likewise. An organization impartial and non-political, existing solely for community welfare, deserves public support.

"We are today inaugurating a movement for the salvation of China through direct action on the part of the Chinese themselves instead of through the action of the governing few. We organize to make democracy safe.

"Realizing shortcomings in every worthy movement at the beginning, let us first be patient, steadfast in purpose. We are not for any party but for the good of our people. When we have good and useful citizenship, we shall have good government and peace in China."



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Soviet Maneuvers in China Watched with Interest

The most interesting matters of the day are Soviet maneuvering in China and developments in Japan in anticipation of immigrants' exclusion from the United States within a few days and following the inauguration of the new cabinet under Viscount Kato.

Karakhan Anxious to Move into Old Russ Legation

Delivery of Tsarist property in China to officials of the Soviet government was one of the agreements reached between Chinese Foreign Minister Koo and Soviet Envoy Karakhan when China recognized the Soviet; and all this month Karakhan has been busy trying to establish himself in the former Russian legation at Peking. The Chinese foreign office have asked the diplomatic corps, in whose charge the legation property has been since 1920, to turn it over to Karakhan; but the reply was that "a request in that connection should be addressed to them by the diplomatic representative duly accredited to the Chinese government by the Russian government." Just what is meant by the Russian government is diplomatically concealed. At any rate, Karakhan still resides in much less pretentious quarters than the legation. The Legation quarter is administered in accord with a Protocol between the Powers, made in 1901. This has been repudiated by the Soviet, so that a problem is created which the diplomats should have some fun in solving. The Chinese foreign office notified the various provinces on June 13 to make preparation for the return of the Russian consulates. The question of Russian refugee ships in China ports affords more problems. Three in Shanghai are claimed as Cossack property by those who man them while the Chinese are asked to turn them over to the Soviet by Karakhan. The Russian refugees in China, most of whom are Whites, are decidedly uneasy over China's recognition of the Soviet, and many about Peking have asked safe-conduct into Manchuria.

Chang Tso-lin Worries Peking

Marshal Chang Tso-lin's attitude regarding recognition of the Soviet and promises made by Peking without consulting him, is causing Peking officials to worry. It is understood that Chang insists on getting control of Outer Mongolia. Only recently the Living Buddha at Urga died, and no successor has been named, while the Popular Party there, protegee of the Soviet, has declared Mongolia's independence and is setting up a Republican government. The Soviet agreed to withdraw their troops from Outer Mongolia, but their influence will still be there. Report has it the Soviet wishes to divide all China up into states similar to those of present Russia, and is making Mongolia the first of these. Tsao Jui, brother of President Tsao Kun of China, is reported to have gone to Mukden to arrange peace terms between Chang Tso-lin and Peking. There is also talk of a peace conference. In the meanwhile, Chang is reported to have concluded an agreement with Japan whereby the latter may construct a railway from Taonanfu to Tsitsihar and so dispense with the Chinese Eastern and Ussuri railways. The Japanese Minister to Peking in a note to China has warned that the Japanese privileges to through traffic and the 10,000,000 Yen owed it by the Chinese Eastern Railways for materials must be respected.

Speculation in Roubles

An interesting story appeared in the *China Press* of June 18 as to a clean-up made by certain Peking officials on roubles. At the time negotiations broke down between Dr. C. T. Wang and Karakhan in March, members of the Cabinet are said to have purchased about \$1,500,000 worth of roubles. When China suddenly granted recognition to the Soviet, there was belief that the Soviet would make good the depreciated rouble and it went up over three times in value. About \$3,000,000 was pocketed by officials "in the know". In view of the foregoing, it is rumored that some sort of a deal is being made by means of inside knowledge regarding the Sino-German settlement. Since the agreement was initiated, both parties have maintained the strictest secrecy. Parliament claims that the terms should be submitted to it, but as yet Parliament has not been consulted. A report from Berlin states that German nationals in China are to receive 20 per cent compensation for their war losses. Whether serious differences exist between Premier Sun Pao-chi and Finance Minister Wang Keh-ming over Sino-German matters or the gold franc question is a question in dispute, but both have absented themselves from cabinet meetings. Wang is reported to have ordered an accounting of the Treasury department since he became Minister with a view to resigning when the report is prepared. Wang figures that

China is losing about \$2,000,000 a month through failure of the tariff conference to meet because France will not sign the Nine Power treaty on account of the gold franc question not being settled. On the other hand, Premier Sun is committed to paying Indemnity on present rate value of the franc instead of on its gold theoretical value. The various Powers have notified Peking within the last few days that no tariff conference will be held until France signs the treaty. The Chinese press has expressed great indignation at this attitude.

Banditry Increasing

Considerable uneasiness is felt by railway officials that another Lincheng Outrage is impending. They are taking measures to increase the efficiency of the railway guards on all lines. However, the hold-up of the Lunghai train which runs from Suchowfu to Loyang, a few days ago, is a warning of the danger. When the evening train left Suchowfu on June 7 or 8, two armed men entered each car and took everything of value from every passenger on the train. At the next station they calmly got off, and escaped without difficulty. From all over China, reports appear in the press of lawlessness, and unquestionably they are only a fraction of the outrages which actually occur. The death of J. K. Cunningham at Kweilin, Kwangsi province, has been definitely ascertained. He was shot in the firing which has taken place during the siege of that city. The siege has been going on for nine weeks, now, and gravest fears are felt for the safety of the score of foreigners there. Efforts have been made to get them out, but without success. Dr. Rex Ray, one of the Kweilin rescue party captured a month ago, escaped a few days ago, but Mr. Jaffray, who was also captured, was not so fortunate. Besides the officer on a British gunboat recently wounded when pirates fired on the ship in the East River near Wuchow, report has been received of two missionaries wounded during fighting in Shenchowfu, Hunan. They were Americans, Reverend George R. Snyder and Carl Beck. The latest outrage is the murder of E. C. Hawley, American, at Wanshien on the Yangtze river by junkmen.

Japan Still Indignant at United States

Japanese feeling against the United States over the passage of the exclusion clause of the immigration bill has not subsided though governmental and financial interests are quite evidently vigorously preaching moderation. Japanese Christian leaders have gone so far as to declare that no more funds would be accepted from American sources for mission work. Meetings of protest are being held all over the country, but officials are closely watching every demonstration to prevent an outbreak which could only result disadvantageously to Japan. Students and other elements are urging a boycott of American goods and a decrease in the sale of American goods is noticeable. On the other hand, businessmen realize that they would be the chief sufferers from such a policy and are bitterly opposing all boycott talk so that there is practically no likelihood of its becoming effective. Several big contracts for construction work in the earthquake area and elsewhere in Japan have been awarded American firms in the last few weeks, so that feelings are not affecting big business too much.

The United States protested the rush of Japanese to America which has been going on since the passage of the immigration bill. Steamship companies concentrated their efforts to meeting the enormous demand for trans Pacific transportation and the government also helped. A protest against the proposed dispatch of extra Japanese steamers by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and two other steamship companies under government support for America for the sole purpose of carrying Japanese emigrants was lodged by the American government with the Foreign Office. The action was pointed out as in disregard of the Gentleman's Agreement and as a menace to America, being done prior to the enforcement of the new American immigration law. This protest of the American authorities was disregarded on the ground that the majority of emigrants intending to proceed to America were those re-entering America, and among them were many who have a right of re-entry into America on consular guaranty within the coming three years and that others were now at home sightseeing and all of them hoped to return to America before July 1. The government was only serving the convenience of these emigrants by according help at their request and was not disregarding the Gentleman's Agreement, it was asserted.

New Ambassadors Not Yet Appointed

Neither Japan nor the United States have yet named the men who are to succeed U. S. Ambassador to Japan Woods and Japanese Ambassador to Washington Hanihara. Viscount Ishi, who was partner to the famous Lansing-Ishi Note in which the United States recognized that Japan had special interests in China because of territorial propinquity, has been mentioned by Japanese as their selection for the post but how Washington would receive Ishi is questionable.

The new Japanese cabinet was announced on June 10 as follows

Premier, Viscount Kato; Foreign Affairs, Baron Shidehara; Home Affairs, Mr. Wakatsuki; Finance, Mr. Hamaguchi; War, General Ugaki; Navy, Admiral Takarabe; Justice, Mr. Yokota; Agriculture, Mr. Takahashi; Communications, Mr. Inukai; Railways, Mr. Sengoku; and Education, Dr. Okada. It is noteworthy that Mr. Takahashi and Mr. Inukai, the leaders of the Seiyukai and the Kakushin Club respectively, were content with less important portfolios in the Cabinet. The new Minister of Justice is also a member of the Seiyukai, while the Minister of Education is a peer. The Cabinet is greeted with satisfaction by all shades of political and financial opinion, though occasionally the customary objection to a coalition is raised. Public opinion especially welcomes the inclusion of Mr. Inukai and Mr. Takahashi, to the latter of whom a notable tribute is paid for his having abandoned the claims he might have made as ex-Premier and accepting a post of lesser importance.

Policies of New Japanese Cabinet

Drastic financial reforms and departmental readjustments, with a view to avoiding wasteful expenditure, are forecast by statements of the Minister for Finance and the Minister for Home Affairs, respectively, who are regarded as two of the strong men of the new Cabinet. The Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Wakatsuki, in addition, favored the abolition of all investigation boards set up by the former government, and the weeding out of all superfluous officials, as well as legislation for universal suffrage. Changes in the country's naval policy in hastening by a year the auxiliary vessels construction programme, which was postponed owing to the earthquake, are anticipated from a statement made to the press by the Minister for the Navy, Admiral Takarabe, in which he declared that the gaps which had been created in defensive equipment would be filled up as finances or occasion warrant. The *Kokumin* expresses the opinion that the Naval air services will be further developed, with other Naval construction in line with the recent activities of the Powers in this direction.

Conciliatory modifications of Japan's policy towards Russia, consonant with earlier Kenseikai pronouncements, are regarded as being very likely, according to the press which draws attention to the return to Tokio of Mr. Yoshizawa, Minister to China, as well as an interview between Viscount Goto and Viscount Kato, the Premier. Viscount Goto, who was prominent in the unofficial Russo-Japanese conversations in Tokio last year, is contemplating a trip to Copenhagen via Russia for the international scout rally. He discussed Russian relations with the Premier yesterday evening and it is understood that they will again meet after the Cabinet meeting tomorrow, when the Cabinet's policy will be more clearly outlined. The opinion is expressed that the government will announce a date for the evacuation of Saghalien as a preliminary to a formal conference with Russia, which may be held at Dairen or in Tokio.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

June 10. Washington replies to Japan's protest against exclusion.—U. S. Republican presidential nominating convention opens in Cleveland.—Japan generally welcomes appointment of Viscount Kato to form cabinet.—Anglo-Italian dispute over Jubaland is settled.—French cabinet resigns.

June 11. Chang Tso-lin refuses to recognize Soviet.—Viscount Kato announces coalition cabinet.—Powers decline to participate in China tariff conference.—French president, Millerand, resigns.—U. S. Republican platform announced: tribute to Harding, adherence to world court plan, new disarmament conference, refunding of foreign debts to U. S., restrictive tariff, tax reduction and relief for farmers.—Negotiations completed for American bankers to lend Germany \$25,000,000.—League of Nation's 29th session opens at Geneva.

June 12. Coolidge and Dawes to head Republican ticket for president and vice-president. On first ballot, Coolidge received 1065 votes, La Follette 34, and Johnson 10.—Explosion on U. S. S. *Mississippi* kills 40.—Viscount Ishi mentioned as successor to Japanese Ambassador to Washington, Hanihara.

June 13. Doumergue elected president of France.—New Japanese cabinet plans rigid economy program.—Japanese ignore American protest against extra ships for Japanese rushing to America before exclusion on July 1.

June 14. Herriot named as premier and forms cabinet of Republican socialists and Radical socialists.—London subway fully reopened to traffic again after strike.—Japanese merchants oppose anti-American boycott.

June 16. U. S. Secretary of States Hughes asserts Japan has acted like real gentleman in regard to Gentleman's

Agreement.—Italian Socialist deputy is kidnapped in Rome, supposedly by Facisti.—British premier disproves suggestion to lift arms importation ban in China.—American reply to Japanese exclusion protest is handed Ambassador Hanihara.

American Fliers Held Up Five Days

The three American Army fliers started out from Haiphong on June 11, but only two reached Tourane as Lieutenant Smith's plane was forced down at Hue on account of engine trouble. A new engine was rushed there from Saigon and on June 16, Smith started from Hue and the other two planes joined him at Tourane, and a successful flight was made to Saigon. From Saigon, the course is 675 miles to Bangkok, thence 410 miles to Rangoon, then Akyab and Calcutta, where engines will be changed and the pontoons taken off for overland flying.

The Portuguese plane travelled from Bangkok to Hanoi between June 10 and 17, and should complete its Lisbon-Macao flight this week. The Britisher MacLaren received his new plane at Akyab on June 13, and was expected to continue his flight immediately.

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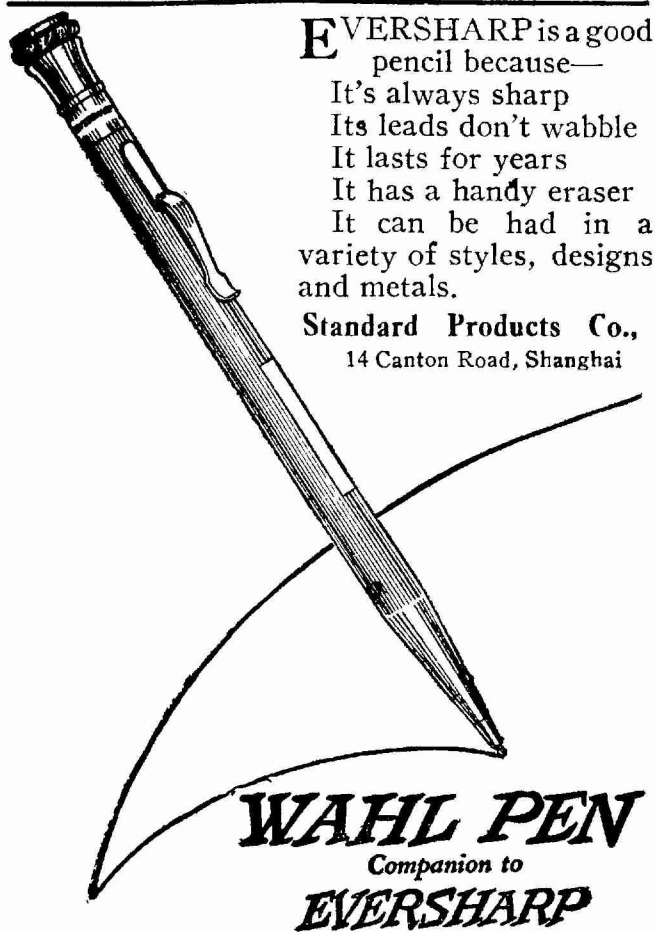


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New Books and Publications

The Go-Getters

Strenuous Americans by R. F. Dibble; Boni and Liveright: New York: 1923.

The author has selected seven Americans of the latter part of the last century as exemplary of prominent fields of American life in that period. The accomplishments of most of the seven, Jesse James, Admiral Dewey, Brigham Young, Frances Willard, James J. Hill, P. T. Barnum and Mark Hanna, form the foundation of much of present day American life. They are the notorious fugitive, outstanding military figure, religious enthusiast, social reformer, industrial magnate, hilarious showman, and capitalist-politician. All of the biographies are brief, the author scorning inconsequential details, and following closely the line of Mirrors of Washington. *Strenuous Americans* makes fascinating reading, and one feels that the impressions received are probably quite accurate of the characters depicted, though, because of the emphasis on foibles and shortcomings, one feels the same sort of disappointment which the Tea Pot Dome revelations arouse, a disappointment to a certain extent unwarranted because, despite the means, the results were predominantly beneficial.

The sketches of Dewey, Hill, Barnum, and Hanna are best. The Dewey biography, as regards Dewey's relations with the Filipino leader Aguinaldo, will prove pleasing to present day Filipino politicians and advocates of Philippine independence. Dewey is made to double-cross Aguinaldo superbly. Dewey's reception in America, his presidential aspirations, his marriage and his declining years make most interesting reading.

Dibble says of Jim Hill that, having used the surplus funds of one railroad to expand another, "it is at least possible that the doors of some Minnesota penitentiary would have closed upon him," if his plans had miscarried. Hill's market tilts with Harriman whereby he made millions and thousands of small investors lost their all, show the methods by which capitalists who served the country by opening vast portions of its wealth did so with entirely selfish motives. Hill's fits of temper are amusingly related. Once he ripped a telephone from his office wall, and, hurling it into the yard, was not satisfied till he had followed after and stamped and kicked it to pieces. Another time he told one of his clerks that he liked neither his name, which was Spittles, nor his face, therefore he was fired. The clerk, who was valuable, changed his name and for a time kept his face out of sight, and remained.

Barnum's biography might well be used as a booklet for advertising, the author crediting him with having first made use of gigantic publicity. Barnum didn't mind deceiving the public, at all. He got his start from showing a colored woman claiming 160 years of age and to have nursed George Washington. General Tom Thumb, a dwarf, and Jennie Lind, the singer, proved Barnum's greatest successes. He appreciated psychology, and never missed advertising, free or paid. When he purchased England's popular elephant, Jumbo, a howl went up and efforts were made to repurchase the animal, but Barnum merely capitalized on British consternation. When the animal lay down in the middle of the road, on being led away from the British zoo, Barnum's agent telegraphed that it might be well to sell the animal, Barnum immediately replied, "Let him lie there a week if he wants to. It is the best advertisement in the world."

Mark Hanna's campaign to make McKinley president, while not told for the first time, is always a good story. In the relation, he throws sidelights on many characters of the day; "Kohlsaat, that inveterate political busybody"; Sherman's promotion from Senator to Secretary of State to make room for Hanna's appointment to the vacancy, and then McKinley's disregard of Sherman, consulting with his under-secretary till Sherman resigned; Hanna's speaking for the Panama Canal before Congress till his knees gave out; and a host of other illuminating details of capitalistic politics.

Strenuous Americans is an unusual piece of work and its success will undoubtedly bring forth more biographies from the same pen. It fits into the present tendency, which is assuredly making way for rebellion of the working classes, by exposing the baser human side of the leaders of American government. Such accounts forget that higher motives can no more be lacking in human beings than baser sentiments. These higher motives and the ultimate beneficial results find no place in writing of the sort, which accordingly demand certain level-headedness on the reader's part or the book becomes positively pernicious in its effect.



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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MACNAIR, PH. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

International Affairs

Topic 1: U. S. Exclusion and Japanese Policies

References: Pp. 34-5, 68

Questions: 1. What is mentioned here as Japan's "natural field for exploitation"? 2. What is a "sphere of influence" and how large a one is desired by Japan? 3. How large an area for "commercial domination" is desired? 4. What reason is given by the editor to explain why the American gov't did not place Japan on a quota basis of immigration? 5. What incident recently occurred in Tokyo showing feeling regarding the immigration issue? 6. Should significance be attached to this? Why not? 7. Does Japan let Chinese laborers freely into her territories? Explain. 8. Upon what is American policy in the Far East based? 9. What are Japan's best markets? 10. In what way may Japan and the U. S. A. be said to be partners? 11. Is Japan economically self-sufficient? What do you understand by this term? 12. What is retaliation? Pan-Asianism? 13. What are the writer's conclusions?

Topic 2: Chinese Bandits and American Congressmen

References: Pp. 33-4

Questions: 1. How large is the sum remitted by the American government to China? 2. Was the vote a narrow one in the House of Representatives? 3. What is the Congressional Record? 4. How did the Lincheng Affair and the other more recent bandit incidents affect the debate in Congress? 5. Why

did business men and missionaries unite in urging Congress to take this step? 6. How is the money remitted to be used? 7. What effect may continued bandit outrages have on Congressional action?

Topic 3: Conflicting Policies in Asia

References: Pp. 35-6

Questions: 1. Who is Mr. Millard? 2. Why is he qualified to write a book on the above subject? What other books has he written? 3. Who are the Anglo-Saxon peoples? 4. What does he think of Kipling's famous statement? What is the rest of this remark and where is it to be found? Why should the whole quotation be given? 5. How long a period is covered in this book? 6. What is the distinction between *inside* and *outside* as used by Mr. Millard? 7. What is a unilateral policy, and what recommendation is made in reference to the Hay policy? 8. What is the Hay policy? (Note: On this subject refer to Tyler Dennett's *Americans in Eastern Asia*) 9. What seems to be Mr. Millard's attitude toward Japan and its changes during the past half century? Discuss this thought carefully and see if you agree.

Topic 4: Japan and France

References: Pp. 37-8

Questions: 1. Who is M. Merlin, and where has he recently visited? 2. What is said as to the failure of the League of Nations Covenant to stop promiscuous treaty-making? 3. What grounds are there for believing that Japan and France are drawing

together? 4. Why should France support Japan in a strong China policy? 5. What is the *Jiji* and what has it had to say on the subject of M. Merlin's visit to Japan and its significance? 6. What was the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and when was it ended? Of what possible interest is this now? 7. Why is the value of treaties limited? 7. What are the conclusions of the editor of the *Japan Chronicle*?

Topic 5: Chinese Victims and Japanese Justice

References: Pp. 36-7

Questions: 1. What are the sources of information for the trials which are discussed in this article? 2. How many Chinese are said to have lost their lives in Japan by earthquake and by murder? 3. What was the gist of the report brought back by Dr. C. T. Wang? 4. Was it insulting for China to send Dr. Wang to gather information in Japan? 5. What have been the results of the trials held for the murderers of Chinese? 6. Why should an apology have been rendered China by the Japanese government? 7. Why are the remarks of Messrs. Root and Oppenheim quoted? To what effect? 8. Is Japan the only land in which Chinese immigrants have suffered injustices? Explain. 9. What is the surest means for the nationals of any country to be received with kindness when they travel abroad?

Topic 6: The Sino-German Agreement

References: Pp. 66-9

Questions: 1. When was the Sino-German agreement reached? 2. What expectations are held by the Peking government as a result of the signing of this document? 3. What has been the attitude of Parliament on the making of this agreement? Why? 4. Why are the contents of the document officially withheld? 5. What was the Reorganization Loan? 5. What are supposed to be some of the terms of the new Agreement?

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—During the past week, the market has had a slightly better appearance and an upward reaction of about half a tael has taken place; about the only cause of the advance, however, has been a decrease of pressure of spot cotton; bringing about covering on the part of those who sold short last week. There has been some scattered buying by local mills but with little enthusiasm. On the whole, while local sentiment is rather more bullish, it is feared that any decline of consequence would meet with renewed buying by the Bull clique for the immediate future.

As to the crop outlook throughout the principal growing centers, we have pleasure of reporting another favorable week for the progress of the crop. The "taproot" is well down in the soil, which is generally considered a favorable sign.

Meanwhile, the course of the market will continue to be governed by the future outlook of the world markets, and chiefly by the progress of the crops. The critical months of July and August are still ahead of us, and the trade's attention will be centered not only on weather conditions, but also on possible damage from insects, boll-weevil, etc. While the technical position of the market may offer opportunities for occasional scalping operations, the progress of the crops in the American, Indian and the China Cotton Belts will continue to be the chief basis for important price changes.

Yarn.—During the past week there has been no change in the fundamental conditions of the yarn market. Fluctuations were within narrow limits and with a steady tendency at the close of the week. In all some 5,000 to 6,000 bales of all counts

have been booked for export to Szechuen, Canton, Swatow, Tientsin, Fukien, Kiangse, Changsha and Hankow and about 500 bales direct business with the Mills have been recorded.

Liverpool, June 12, 1924

Liverpool Market:—

Full Middling Spot	17.64	Pence
" July	16.77	"
" Oct.	15.21	"

Market:—Firm.

New York, June 12, 1924.

New York Market:—

July	28.80	Cents
Oct.	26.14	"
Dec.	25.38	"
Jan.	25.14	"
Mar.	25.23	"
Spot	29.85	"

Market:—Firm.

Bombay, June 12, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps. 530	per	Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, July	541	"	"
Fine Oomra, July	570	"	"

Market:—Firm.

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot	Tls. 50.00
Shanghai, Spot	" 45.50
M-ginned, Spot	" 46.00
Taichong, Spot	" 47.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	" 47.50
Ningpo, Spot	" 45.00

Market:—Steady.

Exchange

BY B. Y. CHU

For the information of readers of the China Weekly Review unfamiliar with the intricate working of exchange in China, Mr. B. Y. Chu, a prominent Chinese banker of extensive experience in exchange dealings, has written a series of explanatory articles of which this is the first. Subsequent instalments will appear in this column.

I.

Activity of Exchange Business in China

The volume of exchange business in China and the Far East in general, is much smaller than that of London or of New York. This is due to the fact that China's foreign trade is, as yet, very small, comparatively speaking. However, if we consider the activity and the interest shown in the exchange business, the exchange markets of the Far East, such as Shanghai and Hongkong, may rank equal with any of the world's leading financial centers. The reason why exchange plays such an important part in Chinese business is due to the present economic organization of the country. First of all, being a silver standard country, China has to pay for her imports in gold, and also to realize on her exports in terms of gold the ratio of which to silver is never stable. It is therefore imperative for merchants and manufacturers to watch closely the course of exchange. Secondly, the lack of an adequate securities market has caused speculative attention to focus on the exchange market. It is only of recent date that securities of foreign organized concerns have been placed on the market, and dealt with in considerable quantities, while Chinese securities, such as the domestic government bonds and those of industrial concerns are of still more recent date. Shares of the foreign companies necessarily can not be very active for the reason that their internal organization can not be very well known to the average Chinese. Shares of Chinese corporations are very few, and generally far from being active. Government bonds, on account of their speculative possibilities, are perhaps the only things actively traded in; and, even then, the volume of business is small in comparison with exchange transactions.

Exchange Centers

The great exchange centers in connection with Chinese trade are Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin, Hankow and Dairen, in order of their importance. Shanghai heads the list on account of its pre-eminence in China's foreign trade, and Hongkong follows as a close second due to its importance as the shipping center and a distributing center for South China provinces, the Straits Settlements, and Australasia. Tientsin is the leading commercial port in North China, and Hankow the main distributing center for Central China. However, their exchange markets are said to be very narrow, and generally controlled by Shanghai. Dairen has become the export center for Manchuria, and trades principally with Japan. It therefore deals primarily in Yen Exchange, but is also an important factor in the Shanghai market.

Make-up of Exchange Market

It is hard to say exactly who are the constituents of the exchange market as there are many parties having occasion to deal in exchange. But, taking the Shanghai market as an example, the most important factors in that market undoubtedly are the exchange banks, the gold dealers and the exchange brokers. The exchange banks have come to be known as such on account of the fact that foreign exchange and foreign trade financing are the major part of their business. Formerly this term was applied only to foreign banks. Since the great War, however, Chinese banks, with the growth of Chinese import and export houses, have come into the exchange field in a large way, and some compare favorably with any of the lesser foreign banks in exchange. The gold dealers are generally speculators individually or organized into partnerships. As a rule, they are well organized among themselves; and, when combined, form a very powerful factor in the market. The exchange brokers act merely for account of their principals on a commission basis. In Hongkong the usual commission is 1/16% payable by the seller, and in Shanghai, 1/8% on merchant business, 1/16% on inter-bank business and 1/32% on cross and change-over contracts. Exchange brokers acting for the gold dealers, have to guaranty the contracts. They have to pay for the difference in case the gold dealers fail to take up the contracts.

(To be continued)

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, June 18, 1924.

By Mastland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver at 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ready and 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. forward is 1d. down for spot, the forward price remains the same as this day last week. The T/T rate on London has declined 1d to 3/3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Business during the week has again been on a very small scale and with the exception of a few tea bills, export paper is very scarce. There has been a strong demand for Yen during the past two days on the part of speculators, and under this influence the market closes with an easy undertone. We quote 3/3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for T/T on London and 71 $\frac{1}{4}$ T/F on New York.

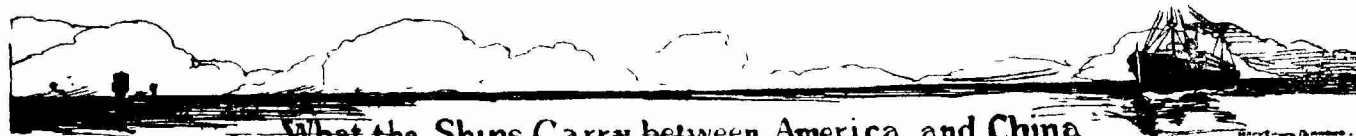
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver Tls. 38,961,000 an increase of Tls. 1,000,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... \$ 46,510,000 an increase of \$ 2,970,000.
Silver Yen, ... Yen, 800,000.
Estimated value Tls. 73,008,000 as against 11s. 47,449,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for May	Thursday June 12	Friday June 13	Saturday June 14	Monday June 16	Tuesday June 17	Wednesday June 18
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/F London	3/2.731	3/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/3 $\frac{1}{2}$
O Dfts. "	—	3/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/3 $\frac{1}{2}$
4m/s "	—	3/4	3/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/3 $\frac{1}{2}$
T/F India	228.694	233 $\frac{1}{2}$	232	232	231 $\frac{1}{2}$	231 $\frac{1}{2}$	230 $\frac{1}{2}$
T/F France	1,217.222	1335	1350	1350	1315	1285	1330
T/T N. Y.	70.352	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	71	71	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71
T/T Hong	73.602	73	73	73	73	73	73
T/T Japan	57.231	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	58	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
T/T Batavia	194.500	198	197	197	196 $\frac{1}{2}$	197	197
T/T Sraits	72.380	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	71	71	71	71
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. }	3/4.731	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cred D/A }	—	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$
4m/s. , D/P	—	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$
6m/s. , D/A	3/5.140	3/6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$
4m/s B/F. }	1,287.222	1405	1420	1420	1385	1355	1400
C., D/A, D/P }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4m/s N. Y.	73.852	75	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lc	—	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	75	74	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74
4m/s. , Docs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	June 12	June 13	June 14	June 16	June 17	June 18
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. \$. 66 $\frac{1}{2}$	G. \$. 66 $\frac{1}{2}$	G. \$. 66 $\frac{1}{2}$	G. \$. 66 $\frac{1}{2}$	G. \$. 67	G. \$. 67
Shanghai Price of old Bars (weight Tls 10 (hauping) 978 touch)...	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	282 $\frac{1}{2}$	280 $\frac{1}{2}$	279 $\frac{1}{2}$	277 $\frac{1}{2}$	280 $\frac{1}{2}$	280 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per \$100...	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	70.9875	71.10	71.0	71.0	71.025	70.95
*Closing Price in London for Previous day	6% $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day	—	—	—	—	—	—

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 80. 79
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 432 $\frac{1}{2}$
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Bombay on London	T/F 1/5 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 4	3%	Hongkong on "	T/T 2/4 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Kobe " " "	T/T 1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$



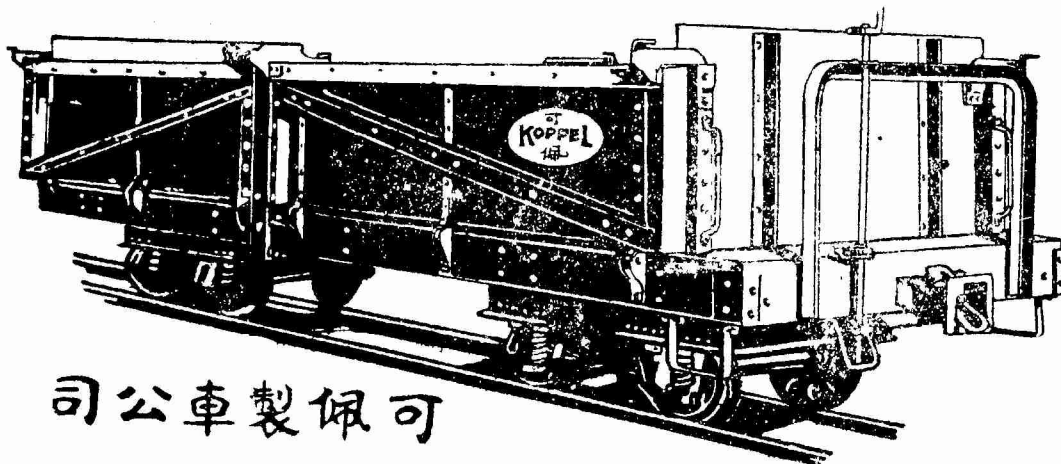
What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 $\frac{1}{3}$ pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Hankwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. May 1, 29 equal Gold \$1

<i>S. S. Eastern Knight</i> , April 28, from U. S. A.	<i>S. S. Choshu Maru</i> , May 10, from U. S. A.	Iron Galvanized:	Leather, Sole	434
Wheat..... Pls. 300,000	Flour, Wheat Pls. 162	Sheets, Plain	Leather, Calif.....	6
<i>S. S. President Monroe</i> , May 8,	<i>S. S. City of Victoria</i> , May 3, from U. S. A.	Tubes.....	Leather, Patent	2
Cotton Yarn Grey Counts over 45..... Pls. 7	Timber:	Tinned Plates, Plain ..	Leadfoil and Tinfoil ..	
Iron Chains	Spars	Glucose	Mixture	615
Hoops	Softwood, Ordinary ..	Glue, Cow	Macaroni	8
Plates	Sawn Supt. ft. 1,109 094	Grease, Lubricating ..	Oranges, Fresh	469
Wire Shorts.....	<i>S. S. Silver Prince</i> May 10, from U. S. A.	Mineral	Paper, Unclassed	2,394
Unclassed, Old ..	Iron Pipe Fittings Pls. 31	Indigo, Paste, Artificial ..	Raisins	1,174
Bronze Powder	Iron, Galvanized:	Ink, Printing.....	Sugar, Refined.....	19
Butter.....	Pipe Fittings.....	Leadfoil and Tinfoil ..	Cube	9
Cement	Tinned Plates, Plain ..	Mixture	of Milk	36
Floatine	Leadfoil & Tinfoil, Mixture ..	Packings, Unclassed...	Chocolate	1 b. 360
Milk, Condensed	Glue, Cow	Paper, Blotting.....	Oil, Lubricating	Galls. 42,685
Paper, Blotting	Ink, Printing.....	Paper, Cigarettes, on ..	Paints, Unclassed	100
Writing	Gum, Arabic	Bobbins	Varnish	230
Unclassed	Indigo Paste, Artificial ..	Unclassed	Bedsteads	Pcs. 408
Printing, Ink.....	Leather unclassified.....	Pitch	Lemons, Fresh	126,750
Tinfoil and Leadfoil ..	Oakum	Soda, Nitrate of.....	Motor-cars	40
Bedsteads	Paper, Unclassed.....	Tobacco, Leaf.....	Cigarettes.....	Mille 77,500
Covers, Bed	Tobacco, Leaf	Stalk	Coffee in Tins	Doz. 45
Canned Fish..... Doz. 400	Twine.....	Wax, Paraffin	Canned Fruits.....	101
Coffee, in Tins	Goatskin, Untanned, Re-	Basins, Enamelled.... Doz. 500	Vegetables	56
Cigarettes	importation..... Pcs. 920	Files	Jams.....	32
Oil, Lubricating Mineral Gals. 2,500	Typewriters	Hosiery	Treasure:	
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. 795	Watches	Lanterns..... Pcs. 600	Silver Bars..... Hk. 18,291,122	
Machinery..... Hk. Tls. 44,040	Coffee, in Tins..... Doz. 48	Motor-cars	<i>S. S. Empress of Asia</i> , May 12, from U. S. A.	
Treasure, Silver Bars Hk. Tls. 122,935	Files	Typewriters	Timber:	
<i>S. S. Shidzuoka Maru</i> , May 2, from U. S. A.	<i>S. S. City of Oran</i> , Mar 7, from U. S. A.	Oil, Lubricating Mineral Galls. 4,294	Softwood, Rough	
Copper Ingots..... Pls. 1,680	Cotton Goods Unclassed Yds. 1,440	<i>S. S. President Pierce</i> , Mar from U. S. A.	Hewn Sup. ft. 126,339	
Fish Salt.....	Waterproof Cloth	Almonds	Softwood, Ordinary	
<i>S. S. Kohnan Maru</i> , May 9, from U. S. A.	Iron Bolts and Nuts... Pls. 32	Butter.....	Sawn.....	820,544
Treasure:	Pipes	Cheese	<i>S. S. President Madison</i> , May 17	
Softwood, Ordinary	Pipe Fittings	Lime, Chloride, of	To Seattle.	
Sawn Sup. ft. 616,579	Rails	Coffee Beans	Oil, Wood	Pls. 9,037
	Sheets	Carbon, Black	Umbrellas, Paper.....	Pcs. 1,280
		Fruits, Canned	Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 1,762	
		Fresh	To Baltimore	
		Grease	Egg Albumen, Dried .. Pls. 84	
		Ink, Printing.....	Yolk, Dried	210

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In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.

U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar

U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. I urton

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R.T. PEYTON-GRiffin.

U.S. MARSHAL,
DISBURSING OFFICER, { Thurston R. Porter

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, Dr. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083-4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: { W. W. Blume
Roland S. Haskell
Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

June 11, 1924, Cause No. 2327, J. P. Fonseca v. Muller & Phipps (China) Ltd; testimony taken of plaintiff, J. M. Hykes D W. Duguid; submitted.

" 12, " " " 2440, U. S. v. John Craig; testimony taken of J. P. Davis, Dr. T. B. Dunn; submitted

" 13, " " " 2360, V. Richter v. T. Tapia; testimony taken of V. Richter, T. Tapia, M. C. Tapia, Y. Tapia, A. Grubel; submitted

" 13, " " " 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; testimony taken of plaintiff, J. W. Brown; continued to June 16th.

" 16, " " " 2399, M. David v. A. B. Rosenfeld, et al.; on motion to set; assigned.

TSINGTAO COLD STORAGE CO., Ltd. Plaintiff,
v. L. H. SMITH & Co., Defendant.

(Continued from last week)

supplies; but we take it that if a lien will attach for the last mentioned item it is not affected by the others. Moreover we have to remember that the release of the ship was expressly made "without prejudice to any rights, maritime or other liens which the said L. H. Smith & Co. may be entitled to." We doubt, therefore, if plaintiff has met the burden of proving its averment that defendant possessed no maritime lien.

But even if we were to find with plaintiff on this point, it would not follow that damages could be awarded. We have seen that there was no adjudication, and, in fact, no opportunity for adjudication, that the libel was wrongful, since the ship was eventually released by mutual consent. But the rule is that even where the grounds are not established, and the libel is dismissed as unfounded, damages are not awarded without proof of bad faith.⁴ Here the evidence that defendant followed the advice of counsel is not as clear as it should be, the defendant's representative states "I never did anything till I had Mr. Simmang's advice. I took no proper steps until then." In the light of this testimony we do not think we could find affirmatively that this action was begun in bad faith. It is true that the arrest of the vessel occurred within a week following defendant's letter (Ex. C.) urging settlement "otherwise the necessary steps will be taken to secure payment." But notice of an *intention* to bring such a proceeding is not ordinarily required for the fact of non-payment was one well within plaintiff's knowledge.

Finally, even if it had been shown that defendant was without a lien and had not brought its action in good faith, we would still have to consider not only that the present claim is unpaid, but that a deposit of a larger amount as a condition of the vessel's release and to be turned over to the defendant in a certain contingency, which appears to have occurred since, has not been delivered. Under the practice in this jurisdiction we could not render a judgment against plaintiff for what it owes defendant, but we would be obliged to deduct it.⁶ On the whole, therefore, we do not feel justified in rendering any other judgment than one dismissing the complaint without award of costs. It is so ordered.

4. Corpus Juris I, 1303, Note 5.
5. Cyc XXIX, 1117.
6. King Ping Kee v. American Food Manufacturing Co. I Extraterr. Cases 735.

The following order relating in part to the same subject-matter had previously been made:

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT
FOR CHINA AT SHANGHAI.

From His Majesty's Consular Court at Tientsin
Case stated under Rule 264 of China Rules of Court 1904;
(decided July 3, 1923)

SIR SKINNER TURNER, C. J.:

This is a special case set down under Rule 268 in an action pending in the Provincial Court at Tientsin. On May 18th 1923 the plaintiffs, an

June 16, 1924, Cause No. 1686,	In re Stewart-Crane Co. Inc., in liquidation; on receiver's request for authority to pay receiver-ship fees and expenses.
" 16, " " " 2345,	L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; testimony taken of Wm. Luk, W. Smith, plaintiff submitted.
" 16, " " " 2421,	Herbert Webb v. The China Press Inc.; argument of counsel; continued.
" 16, " " " 2435,	Tong Chong Liang et al. v. American Express Company; on demurrer; submitted.
" 17, " " " 2421,	Herbert Webb v. The China Press Inc.; argument of counsel; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

June 14, 1924, Crim. No. 620,	U. S. v. H. S. Carey; testimony taken of C. F. C. 512, W. R. Kinipple, defendant; submitted.
" 14, " " " 621,	U. S. v. Cal. S. Hirsh; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
" 14, " " " 622,	U. S. v. H. B. Lane; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
" 14, " Civil " 161,	Virginia Thomas v. James L. Gardiner; testimony taken of plaintiff; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

June 11, 1924, Cause No. 2327,	J. P. Fonseca v. Muller & Phipps (China) Ltd.; judgment for plaintiff.
" 11, " " " 890,	In re John Isadore Sanger's estate; order for investment of certain assets and appointing guardian.
" 12, " " " 2440,	U. S. v. John Craig; sentence.
" 13, " " " 2360,	V. Richter v. T. Tapia; judgment for defendant.
" 13, " " " 1686,	In re Stewart-Crane Co. Inc. in liquidation; order appointing new receiver.
" 13, " " " 2381,	Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd. v. J. C. Crevling; order vacating default.
" 16, " " " 2345,	L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; judgment for defendant.
" 16, " " " 2088,	Cheng Tse Fong et al. v. C. Berthel & Co.; judgment for plaintiff.
" 16, " " " 1686,	In re Stewart-Crane Co. Inc. in liquidation; order denying application for payment of receiver's fees.
" 16, " " " 2435,	Tong Chong Liang et al. v. American Express Co.; order overruling demurrer.

(By the Commissioner)

June 14, 1924, Crim. No. 620,	U. S. v. H. S. Carey; defendant warned.
" 14, " " " 621,	U. S. v. Cal. S. Hirsh; defendant fined \$2, costs remitted.
" 14, " " " 622,	U. S. v. H. B. Lane; defendant fined \$2, costs remitted.
" 14, " Civil " 161,	Virginia Thomas v. James L. Gardiner; Judgment for plaintiff.

Assignments for Hearing:

Sept. 9, 1924, 10 am, C. No. 2286,	V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
" 16, " 10 am, " " 2399,	M. David v. A. B. Rosenfeld, et al.
" 24, 10 am, " " 2268,	E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.

American firm, took out a writ asking to have certain trusts of an indenture between themselves and the defendants, a British firm, carried into execution. On the return day at the suggestion of the judge the parties agreed to state this special case for the decision of this Court and to abide by the decision of this Court, under Rules 263 &c. Neither side wished to argue the matter in Court and it remains for me to give judgment on the case as submitted.

The facts are as follows: in December 1920 the plaintiffs caused an American ship then belonging to the North China Cold Storage Co. Inc. to be arrested in Chefoo in respect of a claim against the ship for supplies &c: they claimed they had a maritime lien on her, a matter which of course falls to be decided in an American Court. The indebtedness on that claim has now been agreed at Chefoo \$ 18191.18 as at May 1922. In order to obtain the release of the ship a sum of silver Yen 18000.00 was lodged by the present assignees of the North China Cold Storage Co. When cashed this money was to be used to pay the plaintiffs the amount of the debt due to them and the North China Cold Storage Co. were to find the balance in cash. This sum of Yen 18000:00 was not immediately available, because proceedings had been threatened at the instance of the United States Government for forfeiture of the ship as the result of certain dealings with her: it was therefore agreed that this deposit receipt should be placed in the names of trustees, an American firm of lawyers and a British firm of lawyers (these are the defendants in this action). They were to hold the receipt for 90 days from February 6th 1922 or until the question of forfeiture had been got rid of satisfactorily. When that happened the Yen 18,000.00 was to be paid to the present plaintiffs.

Formal notification was given on March 27, 1923 that the United States authorities did not intend to proceed further in that matter. Under these circumstances the plaintiffs asked the Trustees to cash the receipt and pay over to them the proceeds in accordance with the trust agreement. It now appears that an action has been begun against the present plaintiffs in a United States Court by the Tsingtao Cold Storage Co. Ltd., the assignees of the North China Cold Storage Co. Inc. asking for damages for the original detention of the ship which they claim to have been wrongful and the agents of the plaintiffs in that action seek to restrain the present defendants from parting with or cashing the receipt. These defendants apparently hesitate to release the receipt unless they have the protection of an order of a British Court: hence these proceedings have been taken.

The material clauses of the Trust Agreement are as follows:—
"III. The trustees undertake not to cash the said deposit

(Continued next week)

Miscellaneous Filings:

June 10, 1924, Corpn. No. 10,	J. E. Hayes Engineering Corpn.; certificate of proceedings for increase of capital stock.
" 11, " Cause No. 890,	In re John Isadore Sanger's estate; petition.
" 11, " " " 2444,	E. Gerecke v. Asia Banking Corpn.; complaint; summons issued.
" 12, " " " 2437,	Long & Co. v. Asia Banking Corpn.; answer.
" 12, " " " 2445,	In re Galen Clapp Blethen's will; petition; deposition.
" 12, " " " 2203,	Brandt & Rodgers v. C. Berthel & Co. Inc.; stipulation.
" 12, " " " 2435,	Tong Chong Liang et al. v. American Express Co.; demurrer.
" 13, " " " 2399,	M. David v. A. B. Rosenfeld et al.; motion to set; answer.
" 13, " " " 1686,	In re Stewart-Crane Co. Inc.; in liquidation; receiver's request for authority to pay fees and expenses; motion; notice of motion.
" 13, " " " 2360,	V. Richter v. T. Tapia; replication.
" 13, " " " 1719,	H. Harris v. A. G. Fuller; stipulation.
" 14, " " " 2410,	A. I. Gromov Heirs v. International Banking Corporation; motion to dismiss; notice of motion.
" 16, " " " 2442,	T. T. Li v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; marshal's return of summons.
" 16, " " " 2443,	H. S. Li v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; marshal's return of summons.
" 16, " " " 2444,	E. Gerecke v. Asia Banking Corpn.; marshal's return of summons.
" 16, " " " 2367,	Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen; notice of withdrawal of counsel for defendant.
" 16, " " " 2445,	In re Galen Clapp Blethen's will; deposition.
" 16, " " " 2446,	China Motors Federal Inc. U. S. A. v. W. R. Hayes; complaint in replevin; undertaking; bond; summons, and writ of replevin issued.
" 17, " " " 2022,	In re Frank P. Long's will; deposition.
" 17, " " " 2446,	China Motors Federal Inc. U. S. A. v. W. R. Hayes; marshal's return of summons.
" 17, " Corpn. " 167,	Chinjap Company Inc.; articles of incorporation.

(By the Commissioner)

June 12, 1924, Crim. No. 620,	U. S. v. H. S. Carey; complaint.
" 12, " " " 621,	U. S. v. Cal. S. Hirsh; complaint.
" 13, " " " 622,	U. S. v. H. B. Lane; complaint.
" 16, " " " 168,	Harold Kliene v. Paul N. Wilkins; complaint; summons issued.
" 16, " " " 169,	Lillian Grant v. H. V. Bernard; complaint; summons issued.



CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up													Nanking to Shanghai North—Down																
(Main Line)																													
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express	R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast	Local	Local	Fast	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast	Local	Local	Express	Local	Night Express	R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30		Peking — d.										9.05				
Nanking — d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02		Tientsin East — a.										13.00				9.35
Soochow — d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39		Do. d.										—				—
Wushih — d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38		Tientsin Central a.										13.20				10.00
Changchow — d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38			3.42		Do. d.										21.57				19.50
Taiyang — d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					—		Tsainanfu — d.										6.51				6.00
Chinking — d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34		Hsuehchowfu — d.										14.38				16.02
Nanking — d.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					7.20		Pukow — a.										15.50				16.15
Pukow — d.													8.50	10.00	Nanking — a.					7.40		8.10	11.05		17.29				23.00
Hsuehchowfu — d.													17.08	19.49	Chinking — d.						12.25	12.54			18.27				0.52
Tientsin Central a.													2.04	5.58	Taiyang — d.						9.57		11.21	13.36		18.03			19.26
Do. d.													—	—	Changchow — d.						10.59	12.00	14.44	14.32		18.57			20.46
Tientsin East — a.													10.15	15.32	Wushih — d.						11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33		19.43			3.53
Do. d.													10.25	15.42	Soochow — d.						8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02		20.32		21.52
Peking — a.													14.25	15.42	Nanking — d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.45	18.18	18.40	20.35		20.32			6.26
															Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00			6.50
Woosung Ports to Shanghai North—Up													Shanghai North to Woosung Ports—Down																
(Branch Line)																													
Woosung Ports d.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.20	13.05	14.55	16.40	18.20	20.05	21.50	23.40	1.20			Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.15	21.00	22.50	0.35		
Kiangwan — d.	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15.24	17.06	18.49	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45			Tientsungan — d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.40	12.25	14.06	16.09	17.36	19.21	21.06	22.56	0.40		
Tsientungan — d.	7.16	8.46	10.16	11.56	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51			Kiangwan — d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.34	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47		
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55			Woosung Ports a.	6.35	8.06	9.36	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.55	21.40	23.30	1.10		

Woozung Ports to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woozung Ports—Down

Woozung Ports d.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.20	13.05	14.55	16.40	18.20	20.05	21.50	23.40	1.20		Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.15	21.00	22.50	0.35
Kiangwan d.	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15.25	17.05	18.49	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45		Tientsin d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.40	12.25	14.05	15.50	17.35	19.20	21.05	22.55	0.40
Tientsin d.	7.16	8.46	10.16	11.56	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51		Kiangwan d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47
Shanghai North d.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55		Woozung Ports d.	6.35	8.05	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.55	21.40	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars.

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast	Ex-press	2nd & 3rd	Fast	Fast	Local	Local	Night	STATIONS	Local	Fast	Ex-press	Local	2nd & 3rd	Fast	Fast	Night
	Local	R.	4th	R.	Local	Local	Local	Express			Local	R.		4th	R.	Local	Express
Shanghai North dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15	Zahkou d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Hecawel dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Changan d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwah Junction dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50	Yehshah d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashang d.	..	..	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South dep.	..	8.05	9.05	13.25	15.40	..	..	19.20	Kashah d.	..	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..
Lunghwa Junction arr.	..	8.21	9.21	13.41	15.56	..	..	19.33	Sungkiang d.	..	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.44	17.49	..
Lunghwa Junction dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29	Lunghwa Junction d.	8.57	9.57	11.57	13.57	16.07	18.48	..	22.37
Kashah dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16	Shanghai South d.	8.58	9.58	11.58	13.58	16.08	18.49	..	22.45
Kashang dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46									
Yehshah dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	..	..	..	22.17	L'hwah Junction d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Hangchow dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	..	..	..	22.51	Hecawel d.	..	9.49	11.49	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Hangchow dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	..	..	..	23.45	Jessfield d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Zahkou arr.	10.05	12.45	16.20	19.10	..	..	..	24.00	Shanghai North d.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou

(Kiangshoo Branch Line)

Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30		Zahkou dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	..	..	18.30	23.25
Kenshangmun dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45		Hangchow dep.	8.00	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Hangchow dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	..	..	17.56	21.57		Kenshangmun dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Zahkou arr.	7.31	9.30	11.30	..	..	18.15	22.15		Konzenchiao arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15